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24 AUGUST 1987



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24 AUGUST 1987

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN

- Zambian Support for Mozambique's Fight
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Jul 87)..... 1

- Briefs
Closer Economic Ties With Mozambique Urged 2

BOTSWANA

- Briefs
Economic Agreement Signed With De Beers 3

ETHIOPIA

- Eritrean Leader on Arab Support, Political Program
(AL-RAY AL-'AMM, 17 Jun 87)..... 4

LESOTHO

- Political Future Uncertain After 17 Months of Military Rule
(SOWETAN, 10 Jul 87)..... 8

MAURITIUS

- Libyan Press Influence Criticized
(Editorial, Sydney Selvon; LE MAURICIEN, 15 May 87)..... 10

Jugnauth Criticized for 'Ignorance,' Al-Qadhdhafi Tie (Sydney Selvon; LE MAURICIEN, 20 May 87).....	13
Jugnauth Condemns Berenger's Power Struggle (LE MAURICIEN, 15 May 87).....	16
Budget Passage Delayed by Political Uncertainties (LE MAURICIEN, 15 May 87).....	17

MOZAMBIQUE

Silence on Possible Use of Maputo Port for RSA (Helen Wishart; BUSINESS DAY, 10 Jul 87).....	19
Full Text of Chissano Address on Frelimo Anniversary (Joaquim Alberto Chissano; NOTICIAS, 27 Jun 87).....	20
700 Soldiers Demobilized in Moamba (NOTICIAS, 4 Jul 87).....	25
Irrigation System To Be Installed in Inhambane Province (NOTICIAS, 27 Jun 87).....	29
Briefs	
Construction Minister Visits Cabo Delgado	31
Loans for Energy	31
New Cotton Policy	32

NIGERIA

Problem of Border Incursions Discussed (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Jun 87).....	33
White Paper Endorses Creation of Six More States (NEW NIGERIAN, 2 Jul 87).....	34
Northern Emirs Meeting Sets Partisan Precedent (DAILY TIMES, 17 Jun 87).....	35
Northern Emirs Meeting Criticized by Former Governor (Salisu Na'inna; DAILY TIMES, 16 Jun 87).....	37
Grand Khadi Calls for Further Strengthening of Shari'ah Courts (NEW NIGERIAN, 4 Jul 87).....	38
Ulama Council Issues Statement on Christian-Muslim Incidents (NEW NIGERIAN, 18, 29 Jun 87).....	39
Text of Announcement	39
'Not Intended To Incite'	45

Saudi Arabia Grants \$100-Million Loan for Dam, Other Projects (Yusuf Ozi Usman; NEW NIGERIAN, 4 Jul 87).....	46
Equatorial Guinea Requests Professional Assistance (NEW NIGERIAN, 2 Jul 87).....	47
Letter Defends Proposed Import of Cuban Doctors (Na'Allah Moh'd Zagga; NEW NIGERIAN, 12 Jun 87).....	48
Review of Indigenization Policy Urged (DAILY TIMES, 10 Jun 87).....	49
Capital Increase for Development Bank Disapproved (Victor Attai; NEW NIGERIAN, 27 Jun 87).....	51
Central Bank Reports Foreign Exchange Developments (NEW NIGERIAN, 12 Jun 87).....	52
Central Bank Director Discusses Results of SFEM (NEW NIGERIAN, 2 Jul 87).....	53
SFEM Replaced by Single Foreign Exchange Market (NEW NIGERIAN, 3 Jul 87).....	54
Researcher Affirms Wrong Agricultural Strategies Being Used (NEW NIGERIAN, 4 Jul 87).....	55
Government Grants 85-Percent Freight Increase (NEW NIGERIAN, 25 Jun 87).....	56
Tax Incentives, Increased Investment Urged for Oil Industry (Lola Ibironke; DAILY TIMES, 19 Jun 87).....	57
Market Exists for Greater Coal Output (DAILY TIMES, 20 Jun 87).....	58
Kano State To Revive Groundnut Production (Yusuf Ozi Usman; NEW NIGERIAN, 26 Jun 87).....	59
Briefs	
Uranium Prospecting	60
Soviet Doctors for Kaduna	60
Sokoto Bakeries Shutdown	60
Railways Corporation Losses	61
Oil Production Quota Reached	61
Governor Visit to USSR	61
EEC Grain Purchase	62
Navy Review Committee	62
Military Promotions	62

SENEGAL

Briefs

Cooperation Agreement With Italy	64
----------------------------------	----

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL

Unobtrusiveness of RSA Diplomatic Presence in Lesotho Noted (Gerald L'Ange; THE SUNDAY STAR, 12 Jul 87).....	65
---	----

Key to National Council Held by Blacks (THE STAR, 13 Jul 87).....	66
--	----

New Party Challenges Mangope's Regime in Bophuthatswana (Revelation Ntola; CITY PRESS, 5 Jul 87).....	67
--	----

Gogotya Explains New Political Party (Dominique Gilbert; BUSINESS DAY, 10 Jul 87).....	69
---	----

Gazankulu Chief Urges Membership in New Movement (SOWETAN, 13 Jul 87).....	71
---	----

Pretoria Intercommunity Relations Week Planned for September (BEELD, 25 Jun 87).....	72
---	----

Need for Intercommunal Communication Raised (Willie Kuhn; BEELD, 19 Jun 87).....	74
---	----

Businessmen Warned Against False Confidence (Marlene Britz; BEELD, 25 Jun 87).....	77
---	----

Briefs

Bophuthatswana on ID System	79
Opposition Calls on Transkei To Rejoin RSA	79

ECONOMIC

Japan Succeeds U.S. as Nation's Largest Trading Partner (Stephen Rogers; SUNDAY TIMES, 12 Jul 87).....	80
---	----

Taiwanese Interest in Kwandebele Grows (Fiona Collins; BUSINESS DAY, 14 Jul 87).....	81
---	----

Transkei Lures RSA Wholesalers (Dianna Games; BUSINESS DAY, 29 Jun 87).....	82
--	----

Negative Aspects of Current Economic Growth Noted (David Carte; SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Jun 87).....	83
--	----

Heunis Launches Nation's First Technopark at Stellenbosch (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 10 Jul 87).....	85
Transvaal Sees Big Growth in Prospecting (Chris Cairncross; BUSINESS DAY, 2 Jul 87).....	87
More Decisionmaking From Surplus-Producing Black Farmers Urged (Heloise Henning; BUSINESS DAY, 8 Jul 87).....	88

SOCIAL

SACC General Secretary Discusses Role of Council in Struggle (Frank Chikane Interview; POST NATAL, 1-4 Jul 87).....	90
Transvaal Administration Official on Township Improvements (Mzikayise Edom; SOWETAN, 3 Jul 87).....	93
Full Extent of Township Lack of Infrastructure Revealed (Shirley Woodgate; THE STAR, 8 Jul 87).....	95
Report Says Thousands of Squatters Displaced (Jo-Anne Collinge; THE STAR, 8 Jul 87).....	96
Black Business Urged To Address Land Ownership Issue (Sam Mabe; THE STAR, 7 Jul 87).....	97
SAIRR Director: Integrated Schools Preparation for Future (THE STAR, 7 Jul 87).....	98
Black Students in White Universities Seen as 'Traitors' (Sol Makgabutlane; THE STAR, 7 Jul 87).....	100
CCAWUSA Clarifies Position on Merger Congress (Sello Rabothata; SOWETAN, 3 Jul 87).....	101
Briefs	
Black Union Dissolved	103

ZAMBIA

Reaction to Nation's Rejection of IMF Loan (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19, 20 Jun 87).....	104
IMF Official Admits Errors	104
Zulu Explains Repudiation	105
Kaunda Criticizes Loan Terms	105
Editorial Backs Government Decision	106
Problems of Foreign Exchange Auction (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jun 87).....	107

Lack of Foreign Exchange Called 'Biggest Problem' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jun 87).....	109
Disappointment With Industrial Parts Import Substitution (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Jun 87).....	110
Illegal Immigrants 'Plundering' Nation's Wealth (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Jul 87).....	111
Sanctions for Excessive Prices (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Jul 87).....	113
Mismanagement Said Hampering Famine Relief (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Jul 87).....	114
Government To Ban Rice Imports By End of Year (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jun 87).....	115
Briefs	
Punishment for Class Boycott	117
Vigilance on Price Controls	117
Qualify Production Urged	118
Government Money To Buy Crops	118
Mealie Meal Shortage	118

ZIMBABWE

Economic Reality Contradicts Marxist Political Rhetoric (Sam Kongwa; BUSINESS DAY, 30 Jun 87).....	120
Business Opinion Survey: More Pessimism (FINANCIAL MAIL, 3 Jul 87).....	122

/12223

ZAMBIAN SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE'S FIGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text]

MAPUTO, Tuesday.

PRIME Minister Kebby Musokotwane has pledged Zambia's unwavering support for the Mozambican government in the fight against the South African-sponsored MNR insurgents.

At a dinner hosted in his honour by his Mozambican counterpart Cde Mario Machungo, Cde Musokotwane said one of the reasons for his visit was to express Zambia's solidarity with Maputo in the struggle against the rebels.

Zambia had been watching with alarm the increasing barbarism with which the MNR attacked economic installations.

He said South Africa will not succeed in installing its puppets in Mozambique.

"They should be advised to spend their money elsewhere, apartheid is moribund and it will not be served by patching it here and there"

Calling for more efforts by the international community to end apartheid, Cde Musokotwane said

there should be no cause for worry on sanctions effects on the black population in South Africa and neighbouring states.

To some extent Pretoria had already imposed sanctions against blacks and neighbouring countries.

This is being done through the routine oppression of the Frontline states.

"Because of South Africa's support for UNITA we are unable to use the Benguela railway and by supporting MNR we are unable to use Beira corridor" Cde Musokotwane said and added that this was already a form of sanctions against some Frontline states.

On unity, the Premier said this was needed at both bilateral and multilateral levels in Africa as the

continent needs it more than other regions in the world.

He said a weak Africa was a "good candidate" for recolonisation and would mean more plunder of Africa's resources by outsiders.

Earlier, Cde Machungo called for the development of joint defence initiative for Zambia and Mozambique against apartheid manoeuvres.

He noted that unrestrained, violence, institutionalised terror and the resettlement policy were being used to keep apartheid alive.

"Resort to the exportation of threats and aggression to the neighbouring countries will not stem the increasing radical tide" he said.

"It is the apartheid regime that threatens and attacks us. —Zana.

CSO: 3400/652
/9317

INTER-AFRICAN

BRIEFS

CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES WITH MOZAMBIQUE URGED--Maputo, Monday--Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo has called for closer cooperation between his country and Zambia in economic affairs. Speaking at the beginning of official talks between the Mozambican delegation and the Zambian team led by Prime Minister Cde Kebby Musokofwane today, Cde Machungo said economic cooperation should equal that reached in politics. He told Cde Musokotwane who is on a three-day official visit that instruments of enhancing economic cooperation exist and what is needed is strengthening them. Cde Musokotwane called for the broadening of ties between the two countries and noted that President Kaunda and the late president Samora Machel had put much effort in bringing their two peoples together. The Dutch anti-apartheid activists have meanwhile raised \$500,000 for the ANC, a spokesman said. Bing Mueller of the Dutch anti-apartheid movement said the ANC would receive \$300,000 as a cash gift to be spent as it saw fit. Most of the rest would help refugees. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 87 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/652

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DE BEERS--De Beers, the largest company in South Africa (making a profit of more than 500 million dollars per year), and the government of Botswana have signed a major economic agreement which is certain to have important political consequences, at a time when relations between Cape Town and Pretoria are particularly strained. De Beers has accepted to sell to the government of Botswana 5.3% of its shares, totalling 370 million dollars. In exchange, De Beers will strengthen its position--already predominant--on the world diamond market, taking total control of the stock of diamonds built up during the 1982-85 recession by Debswana, a joint venture it had previously launched with the Botswana government. Debswana operates three of the richest diamond mines in the world; last year it produced 13.1 million carats, whereas De Beers was able to produce only 9.8 million carats in South Africa. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 Jul 87 p 5] /9274

CSO: 3400/179

ERITREAN LEADER ON ARAB SUPPORT, POLITICAL PROGRAM

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 87 p 4

[Article: "Right of Self-determination Is Fundamental to Any Political Situation"]

[Text] 'Ali Muhammad Salih, Eritrean National Council member and Arab affairs officer in the foreign relations office, praised Kuwait's continued support for the Eritrean people's cause and expressed in a press conference he held yesterday at the office of the Eritrean Liberation Front his profound thanks and gratitude for the firm and supportive positions the Amir, the government, and the people of Kuwait have adopted toward the Eritrean people's just cause. He declared that the ENC in its emergency session unanimously elected fighter 'Umar Sayyid Muhammad al-Sirj chairman of the ELF's executive committee to succeed the late fighter 'Uthman Salih Sabbi who died after a short bout with a disease, adding that his death was a great loss because the Eritrean revolution was deprived of an outstanding leader and a national symbol who had dedicated his life to the defense of his people's just cause and was truly the eloquent voice of the cause and the aspirations of the Eritrean people. He added: "Our people have endured the shock and have reaffirmed their readiness to continue the march in their leader's footsteps."

Mr Salih talked about the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict, saying that "the Ethiopian regime is adhering to its previous position of regarding Eritrea as part of the Ethiopian entity and that its proposed political settlement was nothing more than an administrative autonomy which fell short of the Federal Union's resolution in which the UN linked Eritrea to Ethiopia, a point corroborated by the new Ethiopian constitution. What the Eritrean people accept as a basis for a political solution is the right of self-determination to be negotiated between an Eritrean delegation and a high-ranking Ethiopian one under international supervision and in the presence of an intermediary composed of the Arab League, the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and the European Common Market. The Eritrean revolution, notwithstanding the changes it has faced in the course of its long march, reaffirms its adherence to armed struggle and will not put down its rifle, but will indeed hold its ground despite the inequity between us from the standpoint of armaments and numerical strength. The unified organization has drawn up a new strategy in countering the Ethiopian regime politically and militarily, a strategy that will have an active impact on overcoming our isolation and the news blackout

imposed on our cause. The ruling regime is facing acute domestic problems, as underscored by the defection of a number of its key staff, among them Foreign Minister Lijosho Walidi, aid officer Dwight Walidi Georges and its ambassadors to France, Sweden and Japan. Add to that the famine that has persisted despite the human assistance received from world countries and philanthropic societies, assistance the regime has diverted to its warring forces in Eritrea and the Taqray region. The regime is also concerned about the ongoing resistance by Ethiopian movements. As for the unity of Eritrean factions, the unified organization has put forth a comprehensive plan and has initiated contacts with the Eritrean factions to crystallize the plan. We hope that these meetings will produce positive results that can put an end to the state of fragmentation that has plagued the revolution and caused many a missed opportunity. One problem facing our Eritrean people is the famine caused by the drought and the destructive war. In this area, we appeal to the able Arab and Islamic countries, led by the GCC states, to extend a helping hand, both materially and politically, not only to the Eritrean people and the Eritrean revolution, but to the peoples and nations that have suffered under the drought and that represent Eritrea's strategic backdrop. We also appeal to the international community to bear its responsibility and put an end to the war that has been going on for a quarter of a century. As for the gulf war, we appeal to the two countries to stop the fighting and turn to dialogue and international charters.

"In this connection, we salute the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied territory and reaffirm our support for them under the leadership of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the aspirations of our Arab and Palestinian people." Mr Salih brought to mind the Eritrean factional unity plan the ENC approved last year, saying: "The experience of unified action among the Eritrean revolutionary factions has once again underscored the failure of the mentality of hegemony and containment. It has highlighted the need to engage in a democratic dialogue and the belief in the right of all people to share in the nation's liberation and construction. Moreover, jumping ahead of reality is counterproductive. Therefore, and proceeding from the above, we submit this plan to all Eritrean factions:

The first phase would last for 6 months and would include:

-- Issuance of a political communique to the people and the friends of the revolution reaffirming the Eritrean national constants: the unity of the land and the people, the continuation of armed struggle and joint and unconditional negotiations with the Ethiopian enemy to find a peaceful and just solution.

-- Precedence given to the struggle with the Ethiopian enemy and reaffirmation of the fact that democratic dialogue is the only way to settle minor differences.

-- Suspension of fighting and media campaign and an appeal to the people to rally around the revolution and to abort the enemy's schemes to divide the nation and the people.

-- Formation of a national coordinating committee representing the various Eritrean factions and receptive of the joint-action program. Each faction will be represented by one delegate to the central committee.

The functions of the joint committee would be as follows:

-- To hold popular meetings for Eritreans in the Sudan, the Arab countries and Europe to urge them to form coordinating committees in each country within the framework of popular organizations, foreign offices and philanthropic organizations.

-- To achieve joint and unified representation of the Eritrean revolution in regional and international conferences. If more than one Eritrean faction is invited, the communique would be signed by the heads of the concerned Eritrean factions.

-- To create a unifying climate amid the fighters and mobilize them against the principal enemy and to resolve any conflict that may arise and avert any military friction among the fighters. Also, to prepare a working paper containing a preliminary concept of unity among the factions.

The second phase would last 6 months and would include:

-- Holding a seminar for the advance cadres of the concerned factions to debate unity issues and the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict based on the working paper prepared by the joint committee.

-- Arranging exchange visits to military positions and exchanging information on enemy military movements and the activities of the anti-Eritrean revolution forces.

-- Organizing events shared by the Eritrean people and undertaking joint cultural and artistic activities at home and abroad.

The third phase would last 3 months and would include:

-- A joint meeting of the executive leaders of the concerned factions to discuss joint action results during the afore-mentioned two phases and to agree upon the final concept of unionist action in the Eritrean arena and to sign a national action pact guaranteeing the continuation of the revolution and confirming the national rights of the Eritrean people.

Comments about operating procedure:

--The joint committee for national action would be composed of members from outside the executive leaderships, either from legislative councils or from the advanced cadres.

-- The chairmanship of the national action committee would be rotated monthly among all delegates.

-- During the three phases, any two or more factions could realize a merger while maintaining their commitment to the joint action program. After the merger, they would be treated as one faction.

-- Each faction would continue to practice its domestic and foreign activities and would maintain its structures and organizational relations without detriment to the joint action program.

12502

CSO: 3404/5

POLITICAL FUTURE UNCERTAIN AFTER 17 MONTHS OF MILITARY RULE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jul 87 p 6

[Text]

MASERU — Lesotho's political future remains uncertain after 17 months of military rule.

The soldiers, who seized power on January 20 last year promising civil rule as soon as peace was restored, appear not yet ready to go back to the barracks.

The five-man ruling military council, led by Major-General Justin Lekhanya, has banned all political party activity but pressure for parliamentary government is beginning to build up.

Lekhanya, the minister of defence and internal security, held separate meetings with leaders of the kingdom's seven political parties between July and August and indicated he planned an all-party conference, political sources said.

They said that in March this year the military government invited suggestions on formation of a national advisory council to guide the southern African State back to constitutional government.

The proposed council was rejected by five parties — the United Democratic Party (UDP), Basotho Congress Party, Merematlou (United) Freedom Party, National Independent Party and Basotho Democratic Alliance — a loose grouping called "The Big Five", the sources said.

The alliance, formed in 1985 to oppose the prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, called instead for a national reconciliation government, including the military, to run the country for at least 12 months before general elections.

"Ever since, nothing has been heard from the military regarding a return to civilian rule," UDP leader Mr Charles Mofeli said.

Ban

"The people are totally satisfied with what the army has done but they are now yearning for parliamentary government," he added.

Last month, Mr Mofeli became the first political leader to defy the ban on political activity. He presented an open petition to King Moshoe-shoe II and the military council, calling for normal political activity and parliamentary rule under the 1966 independence constitution.

He was detained in solitary confinement for seven days for making the demands.

The military took power saying they wanted to end killings by political gangs loyal to Chief Jonathan, who died last April.

In his petition, Mr Mofeli wrote: "If the original promise that the army would return to the barracks as soon as peace was restored is still valid, why not fulfil it in view of the fact that for 15 months peace abounds in the country?"

Elections

Meanwhile, the government has introduced a home-made brand of democracy based on the village system. Elections have been held to choose village development committees and other polls are planned to elect district and ward development committees and, finally, a national council.

A Western diplomat said political parties, barred from these elections, were infiltrating candidates disguised as politically neutral contestants.

"These councils are alien to what we have experienced since independence," Mr Mofeli said.

A Roman Catholic priest, who has lived in Lesotho for 36 years, also denounced the proposed government system which has not been fully defined.

"In my opinion, it's a Utopia to go back to the chiefs. Since 1940 the chiefs have lost their power. Many senior chiefs are drunkards and the people have lost confidence in them," he said, asking not to be identified.

The diplomat said the military rulers wanted to prevent political party representation on the national council, expected to include elected and nominated representatives of teachers, churches, farmers and other interest groups.

System

"They are very sensitive to political activity of any form. They see political parties as being the cause of all the problems Lesotho has had in the past," he added.

Government sources said the national council would be a forum to discuss a future government system.

The tiny kingdom, which is completely surrounded by South Africa, is passing through an uncertain period with no sign of movement towards Westminster-type parliamentary rule demanded by civilian politicians.

"There doesn't appear to be any serious opposition to the regime but how long it will last nobody knows," the diplomat said.

The priest said: "There is no more enthusiasm over the coup. People are now waiting to see what they (military rulers) will do."

/9274

CSO: 3400/179

LIBYAN PRESS INFLUENCE CRITICIZED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 May 87 p 4

[Editorial by Sydney Selvon: "Appeal to Our Colleagues"]

[Text] This morning, a colleague, MAURITIUS TODAY, harshly condemned official Tengur, whose contemptible actions are too numerous to count in his little red-and-white sheet financed by his union, the latest to date being an odious reference to the illness of a politician. We support MAURITIUS TODAY in its highly praiseworthy stand.

Furthermore, we should like to take advantage of this opportunity to appeal to our colleagues still concerned about keeping Mauritian journalism at a decent level to continue to condemn acts which have now become common and some of which could well pose a grave threat to national unity.

For example, in Uganda recently, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called on Christians of Africa to give up their religion because it is, according to him, inseparable from colonialism, which earned him the expulsion of five diplomats from Kenya, a profoundly Christian country. The pro-MSM [Mauritian Socialist Movement] and pro-Libyan press of Mauritius: LE DEFI, LE DODO ENCHAINE and the SUNDAY STAR, has long since engaged in a systematic attack on what the press calls "Christian values," considered to be an integral part of colonialism and therefore, to be rejected.

Obviously, the authors of these attacks have no chance of being followed in their foul attacks, given the current situation, but there can be no doubt that this scheme is totally contrary to the spirit of national unity that should continue to prevail in a multiethnic country such as ours.

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, who refers to national unity in some of his speeches, probably does not realize to what extent he is poorly served by the government press, especially since he seems to believe that the presence of certain "election ticket chasers" on the speaker's platforms or at Alliance bargaining tables--who never raise a finger to protest--would be enough to give him the image of a sincere apostle of national unity.

Fortunately, these attacks are condemned elsewhere, by the Anil Gayans, Prem Nababsinghs, Rashid Soobaders and other public speakers.

However, there is nothing but silence from the government. But is this surprising, insofar as: The pro-Libyan press, paradoxically more powerful than ever with the government than before the masquerade of the expulsion of the Libyan diplomats, serves the MSM, every day heaping praise on Jugnauth and Lutchmeenaraidoo? The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] of Sir Gaetan Duval is now on the same wave length as Tengur, making plays on the name of Prem Nababsingh and calling him "Nababsinge"? The "man of uncommon integrity," who "places honor above power," declares publicly that moral values must be relegated to a lower level of the political debate and calls on the deputy-traffickers to pass the 1987-1988 budget so that the government may remain in power until 1988, which means that the Rault Commission served no purpose in finding them guilty and that they will not be the object of punitive measures? The police commissioner has even asked the press and other institutions, as well as anyone criticizing him, to: address themselves to his subordinates rather than to him, head of the police ("Not me, to him"); and to be careful because, according to him, the lives of those exercising their right to criticize is in danger?

On the contrary, what do we see? The speakers for the government Alliance--some of them at least--take up al-Qadhdhafi's criticism and attack religious schools and find "racists" everywhere in the nonpartisan press. One interview with Harish Boodhoo, Prem Nababsingh, Anil Gayan or Sylvio Michael and the MSM chorus screams even louder that it is a communal "plot" against Ramjuttun, Offman, Daby or other members of the MSM "brain trust."

Jugnauth is quick to accuse the nonpartisan press of "sowing division" within his regime. But he remains silent when his own press, which daily praises al-Qadhdhafi to the skies, violently attacks his ally the PMSD because Duval's LE RASSEMBLEUR has accused Libya of being behind international terrorism. If Duval is up to his old tricks after these attacks, the MSM artillery will be quick to launch a veritable barrage at the "racists" of the nonpartisan press, and it would surprise no one if the PMSD should join in, in the final analysis, after being assured of the number of tickets it deems reasonable for the next coalition.

But it is not our purpose here to discuss the merits or disadvantages of a given coalition on the political scene. In a sense, elections are won or lost, politicians come and go and institutions remain, including the press. But there is a minimum of decency and morality, which is why we support our colleague MAURITIUS TODAY and call on the rest of the members of the journalistic profession so that, above and beyond all our differences and disagreements, we agree to maintain a certain professional and moral level under all circumstances.

Only recently, we did not hesitate to challenge certain colleagues, LE SOCIALISTE and LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, among others, when we did not agree with their manner of dealing with adversaries and institutions. One has but to go back to the 1985 and 1986 archives and read our editorials and commentaries so as to learn our reactions to certain positions.

Now that the election campaign is in full swing, we would have wished to have a consensus in the profession to maintain the political debate at a decent level between colleagues and convince all politicians to maintain the national unity and preserve certain moral values as the top priority. As I told a friend and politician from the MSM Wednesday, a man with whom our friendship has remained intact in the face of all the controversy since 1983, criticism from journalists and the press is perfectly acceptable in a democracy. It should even be encouraged, as is the case in the United States, for example, where "no one is above criticism," as they say in English.

But may that criticism be honest and not stoop to the level of Tengur's little sheet!

11,464

CSO: 3419/256

JUGNAUTH CRITICIZED FOR 'IGNORANCE,' AL-QADHDHAFI TIE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 May 87 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sydney Selvon: "Anerood Versus Jugnauth"]

[Excerpts] Very serious allegations were made yesterday by Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth about the assistant editor of LE MAURICIEN. We shall not repeat the slanderous remarks made by the head of the government or respond to a number of typical contemptible statements.

Yesterday, Sir Gaetan Duval delivered one of the best speeches ever given in Mauritius in recent years by a politician. More than once, we have been bitter adversaries and heaven only knows whether we shall disagree in the future. Duval completely contradicted the prime minister. Never has there been such a fine example of finesse and intelligence pitted against vulgarity and bad faith as we saw yesterday afternoon in two speeches: one at Vaghjee Hall, delivered by a Duval seasoned by 30 years in politics; the other by a man who continues to insist that he never knew anything about what was happening around him throughout his political career and who will repeat such arguments in the future if he has to.

"I was deceived for 11 years by Berenger and for 4 years by Harish Boodhoo," he continues to proclaim all across the country, summing up his own political career. He wants the island of Mauritius to take him for a baby still in diapers who understands nothing of what goes on, even in his own entourage, even though he is the most highly informed man in the country, being prime minister, minister of interior and head of all the branches of police in the country.

Which militia does Jugnauth want LE MAURICIEN to talk about? He, minister of interior, is head of all the branches of police and, since June 1982, has he not been responsible for ensuring that there is no parallel police department? Where is the parallel police force of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]? Can Jugnauth give the names of the militia, the weapons it has, the arms caches it has available, its system of organization and operations, its actions? Can he give us the guarantee that he will take legal measures against the heads of that illegal militia? And what about the militia that sows terror at the meetings of all those who want to criticize the government?

The day when, as head of police affairs of the Mauritian Government, Minister of Interior Jugnauth institutes legal proceedings in due and proper form against the so-called militia of the opposition parties, LE MAURICIEN will publish articles supporting him. I hereby give him that formal guarantee. That word is sacred. Today, Wednesday, 20 May 1987, I hereby make a formal commitment to that effect on behalf of LE MAURICIEN. And let Jugnauth cease taking the villagers of Trois Boutiques or anywhere else for imbeciles, particularly when he criticizes LE MAURICIEN for not denouncing the so-called opposition militia. Actually, instead of having any opposition militia, we have in recent years experienced the trauma resulting from witnessing several of our elected officials being paraded through Amsterdam in handcuffs for drug trafficking! They were found guilty of drug trafficking by the Rault Commission or dragged before the intermediate courts for possession of heroin. As a bonus, we watched Jugnauth describe the guys in Amsterdam and Astor Court, who are members of the "intelligentsia" of his regime, as "responsible" individuals because he is sure they will pass his budget. Then he makes a cowardly attack on the press for reporting the event.

One more thing is clear about Jugnauth: He says one thing to the cities and something else to the rural areas.

The MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] press violently attacks its adversaries by using the communal argument. The independent press is also attacked in a virulent communalist language. "Christian" values are trampled by the MSM new newspapers, which at the same time shower praise on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and attack Sir Gaetan Duval with unheard-of violence when the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] writes in LE RASSEMBLEUR that al-Qadhdhafi is the source of international terrorism. Like many other intellectuals, Duval once admired al-Qadhdhafi, who put an end to the medieval system in Libya, and a picture of the colonel was even displayed prominently in his lord-mayor's office in the 1970's! But for several years, self-respecting intellectuals have gradually put some distance between themselves and al-Qadhdhafi because he hangs his adversaries, including university students, at the slightest sign of any criticism against him, because he finances terrorists and because he wants to lay siege to Africa.

Naturally, we do not have to rely on Duval to defend us. Or on Paul Berenger, Prem Nababsing, Anil Gayan, Harish Boodhoo or the friends we still have, even in the government of Jugnauth. But despite the many disagreements we have had, those personalities in the Mauritian political world have learned valuable lessons from the survival of our democratic system, which will not prevent us from criticizing them when there is a need to do so and in a democratic manner.

We hope that Jugnauth will finally recover the good sense necessary for criticism of a higher level.

As far as LE MAURICIEN is concerned, the newspapers is not one of the protagonists in the election campaign and will not be. It serves no party and, from a certain standpoint, we care little who wins or loses the elections, insofar as it is the preservation of our system, in which a balance of all branches must be maintained, that is important. Otherwise, we shall then slide

inevitably toward the common enemies of LE MAURICIEN and all Mauritians, whoever they may be: arbitrariness and dictatorship. One intellectual friend told me yesterday that for writers and journalists, there is no "best government." There are only governments that succeed one another and countergovernments that must exercise the role of criticism. May Jugnauth understand this once and for all and history may take note if ever, for the sake of posterity, he should wish to correct his own rhetoric. Jugnauth's top priority should be to protect himself!

In sum, it is the eternal conflict of "Anerood versus Jugnauth."

11,464

CSO: 3419/256

JUGNAUTH CONDEMNS BERENGER'S POWER STRUGGLE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 May 87 p 8

[Excerpts] It was in these terms that Prime Minister Jugnauth launched into a harsh criticism of the former finance minister yesterday. Throughout his long speech at Camp Diablot, Jugnauth explained his differences with the leader of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], who, according to the prime minister, always had a majority of the MMM deputies with him. As proof, the prime minister said, when the March 1983 split occurred, 12 ministers left with Berenger.

Attacking the leader of the MMM, the prime minister recalled his joining the MMM in 1971 and said that since that time, he had had complete confidence in Berenger. But, he said, "he deceived me for 11 years and as soon as the power tipped with the 60-0, Berenger tried to play the role of prime minister." Jugnauth gave several examples, including his first press conference as prime minister, at which the leader of the MMM took the microphone to make a statement. Instead of talking about the economic revival, he began a power struggle in the government, Jugnauth said. The prime minister thought there was nothing better than such an overwhelming victory, but, he said, by breaking up the government, Berenger betrayed the people. "He who has betrayed will betray again," the prime minister said, asking how anyone could trust such a man. Moreover, he continued, "if he did not respect me when I was prime minister, will he respect a Nababsing?" Berenger does not want to be a candidate for prime minister after 1983. But, Jugnauth asked, why does he now want a sharing of powers between the president and the prime minister, when in 1983, Bhageerutty, who was presented as president, would have no power? Jugnauth condemned Berenger's attitude, for, he said, he engages in all kinds of maneuvers to take power. Jugnauth warned the people against the aims of the MMM, which are the establishment of a dictatorship in Mauritius, like that in the Seychelles or Madagascar, where "the people's militia is at work."

11,464

CSO: 3419/256

BUDGET PASSAGE DELAYED BY POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Recent government statements concerning the 1987-1988 budget continue to give rise to controversy in political circles, among government employees, the municipalities and so on.

On the political scene, the opposition is expressing its indignation and asking whether the government actually has the parliamentary majority needed to have the budget passed and if so, why it does not do so, in the best interest of the country, in June and July, as is customary. Why is the government waiting until October?

What is clear is that to date, the ratio of forces in Parliament remains in favor of the opposition, which controls 31 seats, compared with 26 for the government, out of a total of 67 (three deputies have resigned: Poonith and Ramsahok after the drug scandal and Boodhoo after his name was mentioned). About a dozen deputies are "undecided. This group includes dissidents who have remained at a distance from the government and deputy-traffickers against whom no measures are planned by Anerood Jugnauth, who instead is asking them to help him put together a majority to pass his budget!

Sir Gaetan Duval's PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] has repeated ad nauseam that Jugnauth does not seem to have a majority and that the announcement by Speaker Ajay Daby, soon repeated by Jugnauth, that Parliament will convene on 6 October "cannot be taken seriously."

As for the principal opposition leaders, in yesterday's LE MAURICIEN, the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] "shadow prime minister," Dr Prem Nababsing, asked dissident deputies to reveal once and for all their position on the budget which the government plans to present on 6 October. Unofficial consultations are underway between opposition groups, mainly the MMM, which maintains contacts with various factions. Among these is Anil Gayan's Socialist Party and dissident Laborites. The latter also have contacts with MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement].

For their part, MSM leaders are trying to obtain, in addition to the votes of the deputy-traffickers, those of certain dissidents from Jugnauth's party and even MMM deputies (it is not yet known which ones).

What has mainly surprised the country was the statement by Jugnauth that he could get his budget passed and, furthermore, remain in power until August 1988. First of all, Jugnauth has repeatedly announced the general elections for before the end of this year. Second, he has no majority in Parliament. In order to obtain a majority, he must formally confirm that he will have the decisive support of at least six dissident deputies or traffickers or even MMM defectors at the time the budget is presented. The secretary general of the MSM, Dr Ramjuttun, is content to say merely that there will be "major developments" in the days ahead, but without giving any more details.

In the opposition camp also, there is talk of major developments in the days ahead.

The result is that while awaiting those major developments, the uncertainty remains. It is without a doubt an unhealthy situation for the country to the extent that the people are kept in suspense when they have the right to expect officials in the regime to provide them with clarifications about their true intentions. In particular, they have the right to a valid argument explaining why the government has chosen to delay the budget until the last possible date instead of presenting it earlier, in the interest of government employees and the country in general.

Who is right in the government coalition: Daby and Jugnauth, who say that the budget will be passed on 6 October, or the deputy prime minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, who claims that such a statement "cannot be serious"?

11,464

CSO: 3419/256

SILENCE ON POSSIBLE USE OF MAPUTO PORT FOR RSA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 87 p 15

[Article by Helen Wishart]

[Text]

MOZAMBICAN and SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) officials have remained silent on the possibility of using Maputo as an exit port for SA's sanctions-busting efforts.

The officials met in Johannesburg this week to discuss the implementation of phase 1 of a joint Maputo port "masterplan".

The masterplan is aimed at overcoming critical problems facing the port and at renewing the confidence of SA importers/exporters.

When asked whether use of the port was part of SA's sanctions-busting measures, the officials declined to answer.

Industry sources said later that although Mozambique was desperate for SA business, it could not be seen to be sanctioning use of its harbour for clandestine trade.

Encouraged by recent increases in SA exports through the port, senior Mozambique official Inidio Diniz said at the meeting Maputo was still the natural outlet for certain regions of SA, namely northern and eastern Transvaal.

"We are meeting to persuade potential users that Maputo is again an economically viable proposition — capable of handling cargo safely

and efficiently," he said.

Safto CE Wim Holtes said Maputo offered the most effective way for exporters to reduce the high costs of exporting from SA when they were located inland.

"By reducing the rail distance (to Richards Bay or Durban), costs are decreased and exporters benefit from increased international competitiveness.

"The emphasis is on high volume, low value goods at present, but will gradually expand to high value cargo. For example, citrus shows a highest-ever utilisation of Maputo, with 1-million cartons a month passing through the port."

/9274

CSO: 3400/190

MOZAMBIQUE

FULL TEXT OF CHISSANO ADDRESS ON FRELIMO ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jun 87 p 3

[Text of address by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, delivered in Maputo on 25 June 1987; first paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the republic, speaking at a reception on the occasion of the 25th of June, declared that the fruit of today's sacrifices will be a better tomorrow and urged the Mozambiquen people to unite, since unity is the greatest weapon against the enemy. Following is the full text of the address by the chief of state.

Comrade members of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party;

Members of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly;

Comrade members of the Council of Ministers;

Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps;

Invited guests;

Dear friends;

Ladies and gentlemen:

We are here today to celebrate together the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO and the 12th year of our independence.

We all want the most important events in the life of the nation to be celebrated with great happiness, with mass recreational and cultural events, with festivities replete with good food and drink. It was our wish, then, that these celebrations be attended by national delegations from all the provinces, representing the outstanding cooperatives and villages, the most distinguished peasants and workers on the production front, the students and professors with the best performances, the soldiers, sergeants and officers who, by their acts of bravery and patriotism, serve as an example for all those who are struggling to rid our sacred soil of the presence of the enemies of the Mozambican fatherland.

We also wanted to have with us the delegations from friendly countries, from organizations of international solidarity, from the parties that supported us

during the struggle for national liberation, all the individuals and organizations that, in one way or another, helped make it possible for us, 12 years ago, to affirm ourselves as citizens of a sovereign and independent country, led by a party which, in existence for a quarter of a century, has given us a sense of security and conviction that we will remain united and steadfast in the consolidation of the victories which we have achieved throughout this time.

And all this would have been possible if we had not been obliged to divert our resources to meet our expenditures on priorities, specifically the costs of the undeclared war waged against us by the apartheid regime and by those who support it and are sustained by it.

For this reason, our celebration is a modest one. We do not have a great variety of dainty dishes and beverages of every description; even so, I believe we have enough for this gathering, in which many of the sectors involved with the nation's political, cultural and economic life are broadly represented. Your presence here is testimony to the great common effort in which all of us are engaged, so that, in our country, there is a growing climate of peace and harmony among all those who defend the true interests of the Mozambican people and who are not allied with its enemies, enemies who only sow death and misery wherever they go.

In the 25 years of FRELIMO's existence, whenever we were confronted by the enemies of the people, we responded to the challenge with the strength of unity, and we were victorious.

Now, when we are confronting the destructive and inhumane force of an enemy which, using the armed bandits as its forward troops, is attacking us and seeking to destroy us, we also have demonstrated an indestructible national unity.

It is the power of this unity, strengthened by our will to continue to be our own masters and to determine our own future, which animates us and, as it does today, will continue to guide us in the process of consolidating our independence, in the struggle for peace and progress in our country.

The attacks and threats which the "apartheid" regime persists in launching against us to weaken and destabilize our country and the countries in the region cannot weaken the determination of the people in their struggle to create the conditions to build their countries in peace.

The "apartheid" system is undermined by its own internal contradictions, condemned in international forums and increasingly finding itself reduced to its unacceptable and unhumane absurdity. For this reason, it has the audacity to represent itself as the victim, attempting to legitimize the only path left to it: force and violence, because it has neither reason nor serenity. However, neither force nor violence has prevented the open and direct challenge by the South African people who are against the racist "apartheid" regime from gaining the strength which is seen in almost every organization, be it cultural, political, student, labor or religious.

With us here today we have one of the most courageous representatives of this struggle which the South African people are waging against the oppression and

and injustice which are the very essence of "apartheid." He is South Africa's Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, a figure known and respected throughout the world, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who has been tireless in his denunciation of the despotism, injustice and crimes of "apartheid." (Applause)

The consciousness of the South African people is growing and strengthening in the continuing confrontation with the daily violence to which they are subjected. We have no doubt that the fall of the "apartheid" regime is inevitable. But the death rattle of a monster is always dangerous for those who are near the death bed. In this regard, it is incumbent upon us to remain united, vigilant and active as never before, in the defense of our sovereignty and our independence. Each one of us must be a sentinel, a soldier, wherever he is engaged in his activity, and he must use his weapon, be it a rifle or a hoe, the hammer or the pen, in the service of the Mozambican people, in the defense of the values that promote peace and progress for all.

We must engage creatively in the Economic Recovery Program in progress in our country, because its implementation will open prospects for a better future. Tomorrow's well-being will be the fruit of today's sacrifices.

Our Mozambican Armed Forces-FPLM have been playing a basic and decisive role in the liquidation of the enemies of the people and in defense of the nation's sovereignty. Despite the harsh battle conditions and the immense difficulties confronting them, they remain steadfast in the stubborn defense of the revolutionary conquests achieved to date. In the courageous actions and willing sacrifices of our enlisted men, noncommissioned and commissioned officers lies the foundation for our victories, for our future, for progress and for peace. We would like to take this moment to give a hearty salute to the men and officers of the Mozambican Armed Forces-FPLM who, by their courage and patriotic determination, have confirmed the ancestral resistance of the Mozambican people, the victories and conquests in the affirmation of our identity and our freedom throughout our history. (Applause)

We also salute the peasants and workers, the youth, the women of Mozambique, the teacher and students, the young scouts, the artists, intellectuals, technicians and all those who live in the People's Republic of Mozambique and who, in their concerns and their labors, place the interests of the country and of the Mozambican people above all else.

We also warmly salute the foreign citizens who share with us their scientific, technical and professional knowledge, far from the warmth of their own homes and the companionship of their friends and families, thus providing the training for the Mozambican cadres who will ensure the full and rational exploitation of our natural wealth and the spiritual progress of all the Mozambican people.

To the international community and its representatives, we direct a special salute. The decisive actions which have been undertaken, the understanding and support which they have given to us, the immediate and generous response which they have given us, have surpassed all expectations and have warmed the hearts of the Mozambicans, moving us to share this brotherhood even more closely. (Applause) These sentiments of friendship and solidarity are extended to the

diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Mozambique, who have so worthily represented their peoples and governments, seeking to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between us and allowing us to look forward to a world which is more and more attuned to peace and cooperation among peoples.

In the celebration of this great date, there has been a great movement for participation by all sectors of the population. Public assemblies, lectures and discussions about our life and our history, sports and cultural activities, exhibitions of plastic arts and of photography, theater performances, poetry readings and ceremonies to pay homage to our heroes have made the sun shine brighter in our land and have made the gleam of the silvery moon more lovely.

The "silver nights" have excited artists, showmen, young people and the public in general.

The activities of each are joined with the efforts of all and, thus, we duly celebrate the 25th of June, rising to the occasion on this most important date in our history.

Despite our limitations, we see the warmth, enthusiasm and dignity with which the celebrations have been taking place in all the provinces.

We salute the workers, the peasants; we salute the Mozambican people who have, in sacrifice and hard work, found the wellspring of happiness and hope that inspires us today.

We salute all those who have been involved in the preparations and in carrying out the tasks which have made the 25th of June celebrations possible.

We salute the artists, sportsmen, painters, sculptors, poets, writers, musicians, journalists and workers in all areas for their enthusiasm and generosity.

We salute our friends and the professional cadres who have left their countries to join us in this celebration, giving it more brilliance, a more popular flavor and an authentic atmosphere of solidarity.

The friendship, effort, knowledge and dedication of all of them have enriched the 25 years since the founding of FRELIMO and the 12 years of our independence.

Best wishes and thanks to everyone.

Let us engage in strengthening our unity, our vigilance, in increasing our production and productivity, in arduous and creative work. Only this way will it be possible, in the near future, to celebrate our national holidays with real joy, with tables groaning with food and well "irrigated," in every home from Rovuma to Maputo.

Let FRELIMO's 25th anniversary be a historic landmark in the final campaign to win peace and happiness for all of us.

May the 25 years of the FRELIMO be the starting point for reflection on the performance of each and every one of us.

Let the 12 years of our independence be a base for reflection on the conduct of each one of us on behalf of the defense of our people's state and in the struggle against the enemies of progress in our country; let the state serve as a reference for reflection on the personal contribution which should come from each of us in making this a better country.

Would you all please join me in a toast.

- To the health of all of you;
- To happiness in your homes;
- To friendship and solidarity among peoples;
- To this 25th day of June 1987;
- To 25 years of the FRELIMO;
- To the 12 years of the People's Republic of Mozambique;
- To peace and progress.

The Struggle Continues!

Thank you very much.

6362

CS0: 3442/222

MOZAMBIQUE

700 SOLDIERS DEMOBILIZED IN MOAMBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] More than 700 members of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), including enlisted men, noncommissioned and commissioned officers were demobilised in Maputo Province, in a ceremony last Tuesday afternoon at the Passene Administrative Post in Moamba District. Major General Salvador Mutumuque, chief of operations of the Armed Forces General Staff, presided over the ceremony, which was within the framework of the implementation of the recently announced measures to reorganize the Mozambican Armed Forces.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Provincial Commission for Troop Reduction, party and government cadres and local residents, as well as members of our Armed Forces stationed in the area. Preceding the ceremony, in the morning, the demobilized soldiers turned in their uniforms and all the military equipment that had been issued to them.

Our reporter arrived at the site shortly after 1000 hours. In various corners of the compound there were several men dressed in civilian clothes, some of whom were carrying their belongings--clothes, "Xiroco" radios and such--and wearing broad smiles of happiness at the prospect of going home to pick up their lives, having completed their noble mission in defense of their country.

Some men were sprawled out under the shade of the leafy mafurra trees and palms; others were bathing in the winter sunshine. They were exchanging embraces with their former comrades in the trenches and talking enthusiastically about the happy and difficult times which they had experienced for several years in the battle to bring peace to our country.

As one of the demobilized soldiers put it, in a message presented at the ceremony: "As we shed today these uniforms that we have worn for several years, in almost every corner of our beautiful Mozambique, in rain or scalding sun, scaling mountains, penetrating dense and thorny jungles and suffering from hunger and thirst, this does not mean that we are completely abandoning the defense of our sovereignty and territorial integrity." The soldiers are aware that our class enemy is still sowing the seeds of war and destruction, preventing our social and economic development and the peace for which the country has struggled for 25 years.

This same message could be heard passing among the demobilized soldiers, some of whom are retiring and others are going into the reserve, as they spoke with their comrades, in these final parting moments, about the armed struggle for liberation and the attacks by Ian Smith's Southern Rhodesia and the armed bandits in the service of the South African regime.

"Any day, we could be asked to help defend our country again, because the war is not over yet. But until that happens, we are going home to our families," said one of the demobilized soldiers, conversing with a former barracks mate.

All the soldiers, sergeants and officers who are going into retirement or into the reserve are aware that the war is not over and that they are the supply pool for the "Lions of the Jungle," the glorious soldiers of the 25th of September.

"We are coming out at a time when the desire to remain a free and sovereign nation has reached its highest expression in the struggle waged by the Mozambican Armed Forces against the armed bandits. But the war against the armed bandits is not limited to the battle field, although this is certainly the decisive front. So we pledge to put all our energy, zeal and intelligence to use in the economic and social sectors, where we will continue to make our contribution, within the Economic Recovery Program, to the betterment of our country," reads a message from the demobilized soldiers, sergeants and officers.

Before the ceremony proper, which was led by Maj Gen Atanasio Salvador Mutumuque, chief of operations of the Armed Forces General Staff, the demobilized soldiers attended a meeting with Lieutenant Inacio Cumaio, commander of the Armed Forces in Maputo Province, who explained to them about their future enrolment in various socioeconomic activities.

On that occasion, Lt Cumaio, who is also a member of the Provincial Commission on Troop Reduction, explained that some of the demobilized men who had served for less than 10 years would be enlisted for various economic and social activities, while the others would be retired.

Contribution Still Valuable

[Speaking at the ceremony], Maj Gen Mutumuque stressed that the demobilized soldiers will continue to make a valuable contribution, because, as he remarked, when they return to their homes they will ensure that the Economic Recovery Program is implemented on the farms, in the factories and in their neighborhoods, where they will take part in reporting and combating the armed bandits who wreak death and destruction.

At that time, Salvador Mutumuque noted that some of the demobilized men were returning home disabled, while others would not find their families waiting, because they had been kidnaped or killed by the armed bandits, and that, for this reason, everyone should reflect on the nature of the bandits.

"Many of those who will be demobilized today have demonstrated the qualities of a good soldier during their military life and so, wherever they go, they

should keep this valiant spirit in the struggle against the armed bandits," Maj Gen Mutumuque stressed, adding that all the time they had spent in the Army had been to ensure the defense of the country and of the national sovereignty.

At the end of his speech, some children, members of a youth group organized in the Pessane Administrative Post, presented each of the demobilized men--brothers, uncles, fathers--with a bouquet of flowers, after which a festive lunch was served.

Organized Life

When our reporter spoke with some of the men, they said they were happy to be able to go back to the homes which they had left several years ago to carry out their noble mission in defense of the country. They reiterated their readiness to take up arms again whenever the country is threatened.

Aeruco Cerveja Doura, aged 31, a native of Manica, said that, while he would continue to help defend the country, he was now going home to organize his life, because it had been brought to a standstill. "I am going to rebuild my houses and my whole social life."

Zeruco Doura, the father of two children, was recruited for military service 8 and 1/2 years ago, at which time he was working at Textafrica de Chimoio. He thinks he will go back to work there, after a needed rest. He explained that at the time he was called up, he was attending a weaving course. "If they give me a chance to go back to work there, I will continue with my training."

Regarding his military life, the speaker said: "I took part in about 17 battles in Gaza and Maputo provinces, where we attacked and assaulted several encampments of the armed bandits, inflicting heavy casualties. In these bandit camps, we liberated many individuals who had been kidnaped by these criminals and we captured many weapons."

Olimpio Jose Machonhane, aged 25, spent 4 years in the service. He said: "Now that I have been demobilized, the country's call will be an invitation that I am familiar with, so I won't have the problems I had the first time. When I was inducted, I had just completed a course in economics and banking and I had been working at the Bank of Mozambique for just 3 months."

He said his participation in the defense of the country was the highest expression of his patriotism, because, as he said, "those who do not have this patriotism have deserted or fled the country."

He added: "During my military service, I had some problems because I am a young man and I had plans that had to be postponed. Now I think I can solve my problems; the first thing is to formalize my marriage."

Of the several battles in which he participated, Olimpio Machonhane remembers the one fought on 10 August 1985 in the locality of Michafutene, Maputo Province, where 60 armed bandits attempted a surprise attack against a group of 27 militia-men under Olimpio's command. According to Olimpio, he remembers this battle,

not only because it was hard-fought but because they managed to rout the enemy, employing various military tactics that he had learned in training.

"Now that I have completed my service, I will not have to be called up, since I will be collaborating with the local forces in the district where I live," he concluded.

6362

CSO: 3442/222

MOZAMBIQUE

IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Inhambane Province government recently made 40 million meticals available for the installation, within this year, of irrigation systems in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe and in Jangamo, Massinga, Homoine and Panda districts, in a total area estimated at more than 700 hectares. The purpose of this large-scale undertaking, the first of its kind, is to stimulate farming activity in the family and private sectors, which are now solely dependent on rainfall.

According to our correspondent, the second phase of this project will consist in opening irrigation ditches, where, in some cases, motor pumps will be installed. The first 18 pumps are already in Inhambane, awaiting the arrival of the other pumps for this important project.

Within this program, two agricultural enterprises have been created in Inhambane and Maxixe, replacing the respective Green Zone offices which oversaw agricultural activity in the green zones of the two cities. On the other hand, the province is organized into five agricultural regions, to facilitate supervision of this program.

"The purpose of installing the irrigation systems is to support this whole individual effort which the peasants in the low zones have been engaged in for several years," said a source contacted by our correspondent.

According to the source, the installation of these systems will stimulate agricultural production in that region of the country and will enable the peasants to produce in any season of the year, in accordance with the length of the agricultural campaign in Mozambique.

Large areas have been cultivated by the peasants and the results of these efforts are already visible. It was to encourage the peasants that the provincial government of Inhambane decided to introduce the irrigation systems in some locations. The measure could be extended to other locales, depending on the results obtained in this pilot project.

Alexandre Zandamela in Inhambane

Alexandre Zandamela, vice minister of agriculture, was recently in Inhambane Province to see how well the PEC '87 [1987 Central State Plan] is being carried

out in the agriculture sector and to learn about the preparations for the coming 1987/1988 agricultural campaign, among other timely issues.

During his meeting regarding the preparations for the next agricultural campaign, Minister Zandamela visited some lowlands, notably in Inhambane, Jangamo Salela and Macuameme, in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe. These lowlands constitute part of the 700 hectares which form a group of marshes in Morrumbane, Massinga, Panda and Jomoina districts, which will benefit from the irrigation system within this year.

During his meetings with the local agencies, Alexandre Zandamela was informed about the local efforts to combat the famine. The vice minister of Agriculture took part in a meeting with farmers from Jangamo and Morrumbene districts and the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe, who represented the peasants throughout the province.

The meeting was devoted to a discussion of various problems hampering the normal production process and a study of possible ways of overcoming some of these problems.

It was during this meeting that Governor Pascoal Zandamela announced that 40 million meticals would be allocated for irrigation systems.

On that occasion, Governor Zandamela said the introduction of the irrigation systems, if successfully carried out, could bring new impetus to agriculture and livestock production in Inhambane Province, which has been hard hit by natural disasters.

6362

CS0: 3442/222

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS CABO DELGADO--Joao Salomao, minister of construction and water, has been in Cabo Delgado since yesterday morning on a working visit to learn about the various problems with the water supply in the cities of Pemba and Mueda, NOTICIAS has learned from a source in the ministry. According to the source, in this 1-week visit, the minister is accompanied by the national directors of water resources and of the CETA [Building Construction, Grading and Asphaltting Company]. He added that this is the second time in about 15 days that Minister Salomao has visited that area of the country. The provincial government in Cabo Delgado has recently shown concern about the water supply, since the problems have increased in the last 5 months, particularly in the city of Pemba. Meeting recently in special session, the provincial government decided that all available means should be employed, with maximum urgency and with strict control, in the solution to the water supply problems in Pemba. It was agreed in the special session that, as the first measure, the provincial government should urge GEOMOC [State Geological Enterprise] and HIDROMOC [State Hydraulics Enterprise] in Nampula Province to put branch offices in the city of Pemba, since their activities are essential in overcoming the shortage of this precious fluid. In previous meetings, the government organs in Cabo Delgado discussed the possibility of releasing 12 million meticals to the Pemba Water Company to deal with the principal problems with the water system, with specific regard to the hydraulic pumps, the drilling of two more wells and repair of the water mains. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

LOANS FOR ENERGY--The World Bank is about to accord Mozambique a loan of 20 million dollars for the energy sector. The state-owned utilities Electricidade de Mocambique and PETROMOC will be given new equipment. Renovation work will be able to begin on the Maputo power station and the electricity distribution networks, 4,150 homes in Maputo, Beira, Nampula and Nacala will be linked to the power grid and 14 experts in the transport of energy products and the maintenance of equipment will be hired for a three-year period. ION--Rehabilitation of this sector is an urgent necessity. Mozambique's two principal sources of energy, the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam and the Moatize coal mines, have virtually ceased to function, the first since 1981 and the second from 1983, because of the attacks of Renamo rebels. At the same time, the lack of foreign currency has meant periodic disruption in the supply of petroleum products. In 1985 the consumption of oil, at around 303,000 tonnes, was 21 percent below its 1978 level. Until 1980 Mozambique refined some 600,000 tonnes of crude oil a year and re-exported more than 220,000 tonnes of the

products. In recent years imports of crude fell to 250,000 tonnes in 1983, 86,000 tonnes in 1984 and nil in 1985. The Soviet Union has provided Mozambique with the bulk of its oil needs. Algeria and Angola being very secondary suppliers. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 Jul 87 p 6] /9274

NEW COTTON POLICY.--In its report on its activities in 1986 the Compagnie Francaise pour le Developpement des Fibres Textiles, which has been assisting in implementing Mozambique's economic recovery programme in the cotton sector, has said that cotton production is set to resume and production of 18,000 tonnes of seed cotton is expected in 1987." According to the CFDT, which is also active in Madagascar and, just recently, in Mauritius, Mozambique's cotton policy is undergoing a radical transformation, with the great state farms giving way to peasant cultivation organised in blocks of land. Until the middle of the 1960s cotton was Mozambique's chief source of export revenue. It has since been supplanted by cashews, and from 144,000 tonnes of seed cotton in 1973 production fell to less than 20,000 tonnes in 1984, and has continued to drop since then. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 Jul 87 p 6] /9274

CSO. 3400/190

PROBLEM OF BORDER INCURSIONS DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial]

WHEN in 1981, five Nigerian soldiers died in a Camerounian aggression, the then External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu blamed the impreciseness of colonial boundaries as the root cause. This may not be the only reason for such incursions but it is certain that a lasting solution requires effective delimitation of shared borders.

The recurring flash-points on the Nigerian borders are to be found in the Lake Chad, Gongola/Northern Cameroun and Cross River/South West Cameroun areas. These have strained our relations with Chad and Cameroun sometimes to a dangerous extent. The recent incidents in the Lake Chad area are dif-

ferent only because Camerounians appear to be showing interest where Chadians have been regarded as sole contenders.

Also significant is the direction of incursions with Nigeria being the constant target. That we have come this far without a shooting war testifies to the degree of tolerance and restraint in our dealings with neighbours. This is as it should be. We believe that the diplomatic approach should not be abandoned despite the provocation.

The latest talks under the aegis of the Lake Chad Commission were therefore timely and should be pursued particularly as they address the economic issues related to the skirmishes. A more

realistic and acceptable delimitation of borders must be given priority by relevant bilateral or regional bodies which should also take steps to minimise frequent clashes. A determined effort by all parties will succeed if only resolutions will be followed up and implemented.

On our part there is no alternative to making our presence felt both militarily and through the provision of much-needed amenities in the fringes of our territory. These will serve to secure the allegiance of citizens and enhance our capacity to prevent and repulse incursions when the need arises. We can no longer take things for granted along our borders.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

WHITE PAPER ENDORSES CREATION OF SIX MORE STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jul 87 p 9

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has accepted in principle the creation of six more states out of the existing 19 states structure of the country, this year.

The six new states are Delta with Warri as its capital, Enugu (Wawa) State with Enugu as capital, Kogi State with Lokoja as capital and Sardauna with Mubi as its capital.

The others are Katsina and Akwa Ibom states.

The government's white paper on the report of the Professor S.J. Cooke Political Bureau released in Lagos yesterday accepted that new states are better created under a military regime and that new states needed time and organisation "to enable them participate meaningfully in the other transition of the military government in 1990."

The Political Bureau said "Igboland deserves another state in the interest of justice," adding that "it would serve to reassure the Igbos that they have been fully reintegrated into the Nigerian political scene..."

On the creation of Delta, Kogi and Sardauna states, it based its recommendation on the need to speed up "the development of these severely neglected areas of Nigeria."

The bureau also recommended that the states as the second tier unit of administration should still be designated "states" against suggestion that they be called "provinces."

It also called for a constitutional provision barring the creation of new states for at least 25 years to enable the country tackle more fundamental issues of national development.

The Federal Government white paper issued yesterday in accepting in principle the creation of more states noted "the existing reports and recommendations on the issue are adequate for any decision government wishes to take."

On conducting a national census, the government white paper accepted the principle that accurate population census of the country was necessary and consequently government is working on the modalities and timing for the exercise.

It also accepted the need of educating the populace by de-emphasising the linkage between population and distribution of social, economic and political resources of the country.

It also noted the necessity of amending the law of citizenship which encourages the attachment to home communities.

The government accepted the immediate setting up of a national population commission and the immediate setting up of all necessary machinery all over the country for the exercise.

On revenue allocation, the government accepted to set up a technical revenue mobilisation commission which would in future emphasise revenue sharing and not revenue allocation.

It also noted that federal presence in states would be used as a factor in sharing revenue in the future and the need to revise upward to at least two per cent, the present 1.5 per cent allocated from the federation account for the development of mineral producing areas.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

NORTHERN EMIRS MEETING SETS PARTISAN PRECEDENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jun 87 p 10

[Text]

THE realisation that the present administration is totally committed to handing over power to civilians in 1990 seems to have heightened underground political realignments in the country in the recent past. That most of the politicking is not open is indeed a recognition of the fact that there is still a ban on political activities.

It seems, however, that politicians are no longer satisfied with their covert regrouping for 1990. As was the case before the advent of the Second Republic, all forms of thinly-veiled political meetings have started taking place. Perhaps there is none yet as open as the recent gathering of some prominent people from the 10 northern states under the umbrella of the committee of elders.

On the surface their much orchestrated central objective of finding lasting solution to religious conflicts in the northern states is patriotic, selfless and, therefore, commendable. But for them to have gone as far as setting up in a somewhat permanent form what they called a committee of understanding in each of the 10 states makes the sincerity of their peace mission and altruism rather suspect.

In any case, those best suited to collectively find lasting solution to sectarian conflicts in the northern states are the traditional rulers.

Commendably enough, emirs and chiefs from the 10 northern states have just met to set in motion a process which holds much prospect for harmonious co-existence in the area.

The committee of elders on the other hand, cannot by its composition be truly regarded as a body representing all shades of opinion, interest groups and ideological persuasions in the

northern states. If it were so, people like Alhaji Balarabe Musa, a former governor and a committed ideologue with appreciable large following could not have been excluded.

Our greatest concern is that if this type of committee is not disbanded immediately, similar ones may spring up soon all over the country. And before we know it political parties based in the old regions would have once again emerged.

Apart from accentuating tribal and regional politics, this type of parties militate against the emergence of true national parties which we direly need for the political unity of this country.

Besides, it does not help our search for political stability if politicians begin their partisan quarrels even before we have thoroughly examined why our previous democratic experiments failed. The reports of the panels that looked into the matter are still to be published. More importantly the government white paper on the Politbureau report is only about to be made public. The issues of why we failed and what is to be done ought to be the main concern now of those who wish to see a democratic system survive in Nigeria. Instead what we get is politicians warming up, to lead this country, in all probability, down the same disastrous road they led us in 1979. That in itself neither gives much hope for the kind of leadership the Third Republic may get nor for its survival.

Since politics is still banned, the Federal Government should not allow the formation of associations whose activities are capable of being seen and understood to be those of political parties. Our restless politicians must be made to wait for the ban on politics to be lifted before embarking openly on their trade. Unless this is enforced with the firmness it deserves, they will vitiate the political programme of this administration. We must not allow this to happen.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

NORTHERN EMIRS MEETING CRITICIZED BY FORMER GOVERNOR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Jun 87 pp 1, 16

[Article by Salisu Na'inna]

[Text]

THE Kaduna Mafia is behind the recent meeting of chiefs and emirs of the 10 northern states.

The meeting had nothing to do with religion because the chiefs and emirs are neither religious leaders nor competent in religious matters.

The former civilian governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, made the observation in an interview with the Daily Times in Kaduna.

Alhaji Musa said that the traditional rulers had no mandate from the people to hold such a meeting on their behalf.

"Traditional institutions have no moral base; they are products of brute violence and bloody power struggle" the former governor said.

He recalled that during the Dan Fodio Jihad, the 'Sarakuna' were mainly pagans and said that the present traditional rulers had already abandoned religion. He said the promotion of religious tolerance should be the responsibility of the religious leaders 'the Ulama in the case of Islam or priests in the case of Christians'.

Alhaji Balarabe described the meeting by the emirs as an attempt to intimidate the Federal Government into assigning roles for them in the 1990 political arrangement for the country.

Asked whether he wants the traditional institution to be scrapped, he replied: "Even though I am a scientific socialist who believes that the institution is an out-dated, primitive and backward system, I am a realist who sees them as a historical fact that could be democratically tolerated".

Alhaji Musa said he did not mean that they should be constitutionally given any roles, adding that they would certainly be 'abolished' by the right person, at the right time with the right condition".

The former governor said that it would not be healthy in a democratic setting to allow unelected people who represent nobody to compete for power with the elected and legitimate representatives of the people.

"You know that they do not respect Sharia and the English law. They just pollute the system" he stressed.

He described the meeting of the "Council of Elders of the 10 northern states", as "a dangerous act capable of undermining the unity of the country".

He said the claim by its organisers that the meeting was to promote religious tolerance "is a contempt for the Karibi-Whyte tribunal and the Kaduna State Government committee that investigated the March religious revolts in Kaduna State".

Alhaji Balarabe said that the meeting was 'unfortunate and too sectional to be of relevance in ending religious riots in the country'.

He regretted that "some people could be so arrogant and insensitive as to organise a meeting that would only promote suspicion and work against Nigeria's unity".

He noted that there was no northern interests that could not be protected under a united Nigeria, and wondered how isolating the 10 northern states from the rest of the country could help in promoting such interests.

The former governor stated that if the meeting was not a purely political affair, all states in the country could have been invited because "the religious contradictions they talked about transcend the whole country and are not peculiar to the north".

GRAND KHADI CALLS FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF SHARI'AH COURTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jul 87 p 16

[Text]

FEDERAL government should promulgate a decree that would allow appeals from area courts to be heard directly by sharia courts to enhance speedy administration of justice in the new federal capital, the Grand Kadi in the Federal Capital Territory, Justice Mohammed Bashir Sambo, has said.

Speaking at the opening of the Sharia Court of Appeal session held at Gwagwalada on Wednesday, the grand khadi said this could be done through amending the area court edict in order to abolish the appellate jurisdiction of the single upper area court existing in Abuja since such had been done in other states.

Justice Mohammed said as at now the Sharia Court of Appeal which had no first instance jurisdiction received appeals from only a single court in the territory despite the fact that the FCT administration has already approved the abolition of the appellate jurisdiction of the upper area court.

The grand Khadi said the federal government promulgated decree number 26 of 1986 in which the word personal was deleted in sections 217, 223 (1), 226 (a) 241 (3)

and 242 of the same decree in order to give wider jurisdiction to the sharia courts and courts of appeal as regards Islamic Civil Law matters.

He said Muslims should be grateful to government for promulgating a decree which also enabled the Sharia Court of Appeal to hear appeals in all civil cases where the applicable law at the court of first instance was Islamic law.

He however, said the grand Khadis needed the full co-operation of chief judges in all states towards implementing this wide jurisdiction. Justice Mohammed expressed concern about the situation now prevailing in some courts where one English Common Law procedure is used to upset the decisions of the lower courts and appellate courts which were taken on the basis of Islamic law procedure.

He said the same situation is now found as regards to cases arising from appeals from the Sharia Court of Appeal to the court of appeal.

The grand Khadi explained that though section 226(a) of decree 26 of 1986 provided for three justices

of the court of appeal learned in Islamic law who were compelled to hear appeals from the decision of the Sharia courts of appeal, the possibility of such a panel to apply the English Common Law in dealing with Islamic cases could not be ruled out.

He said government should therefore take steps to rectify such lapses in the interest of justice, and that unlike other courts the sharia court neither applied nor condoned technicalities.

He said it was also regrettable that government was giving more attention to the development of English Common Law at the expense of Islamic and customary laws in the country. He said there was need to rectify this situation.

The grand Khadi said area court judges in the FCT and in other states should also be allowed to form their own association in order to consult each other as magistrates were now doing.

He said the sharia court in the FCT has now fully taken off and commended the chief judge in the area for the cordial relationship existing between the high court and the area court

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

ULAMA COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM INCIDENTS

Text of Announcement

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jun 87 pp 10, 11

[Excerpts]

The Council of Ulama, after a careful study of the events of the last few months, especially the unfolding of crisis which started in Kafanchan on March 6, 1987, and with sense of duty to Allah, and in view of the responsibilities it shoulders on behalf of the Muslim Umma, hereby addresses the nation as follows:

1. THE ATTACK ON ISLAM IN KAFANCHAN

The Kafanchan Massacre followed a definite pattern which betrays its premeditated and orchestrated nature. First, there was a vicious attack on the integrity of the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, by a Christian Priest. Muslim students present at the scene predictably protested, because it is the duty of every Muslim to defend the honour of the Messenger of Allah. This was followed by the desecration of the mosques and profaning of the Sacred Qur'an by burning and vandalism in a manner suggesting extreme and pathological hatred of Islam and its sacred symbols. Then the Christians, to complete their insult and provocation, went ahead and in a cold-blooded manner, murdered at least fifteen Muslims, majority of them students who dedicated themselves solely to the study and memorisation of the Qur'an, in addition to indiscriminate destruction of Muslim property. The bodies of most of the murdered Muslims were also set on fire, in utter disregard of human conscience and decency.

All this was done without due regard for the consequences it might bring on the corporate existence of Nigeria, and in defiance of Muslim feelings and sensibilities. The whole of this tragic drama has all the characteristics of an attempt by the caucus of the so-called Northern Christians to set Nigeria on fire and destroy its corporate existence. The keen historian may easily discern in the pattern of this frontal attack on Islam reminiscences of the Crusades.

2. REACTIONS IN MUSLIM TOWNS

Muslims in many parts of Kaduna State and elsewhere in an understandable sense of outrage over the disgraceful carnage in Kafanchan reacted spontaneously by setting fire to property -- mainly buildings associated with vices, corruption or decadence, such as brothels, hotels and beer parlours -- and to a number of Churches. By any standard, Muslims have acted with restraint, avoiding bloodshed almost entirely, especially having regard to the circumstances which invited their anger. It must be said that the blame for the rupture in the harmony and peace that have existed between Muslims and Christians for so long must be borne by those Christians who, [word illegible] by extreme fanaticism and intolerance, have adopted opposition to Islam, as a way of life, indeed as their religion. Muslim tolerance is otherwise beyond reproach, as evidenced by the large number of new Muslims who [word illegible] their homes and established themselves among Muslims enjoying the tolerance, fairness, benevolence and forbearance of Muslims, as well as social peace provided by Islam.

3. ROLE OF THE ARMY

The Kafanchan crisis has helped to expose the otherwise hidden trends that have been going on for many years in the Nigerian Army. It may be recalled that the Army intervened in the crisis ostensibly to enforce the curfew imposed by the Kaduna State Government. But the real purpose for the intervention was to enable the Army to wage war on the Muslim Umma. Muslims were put under virtual siege and rein of terror was unleashed on them. Muslims were arrested in large numbers, tortured and detained indiscriminately; some had their possession robbed; some were humiliated in the presence of their families; and unspeakable acts of aggression were committed against many others by soldiers, acting in the name of the Federal Government. Soldiers not only abused and scorned at Muslim leaders but Islam itself; they forced an Imam in Zaria to drink from sewage water, and another in Kaduna was shot dead in cold blood. There are other acts perpetrated on Muslims that the heart shudders to recount because of their sordid nature out of fear of exposing Nigeria as a nation devoid of any respect for human dignity, and the Nigerian Army as a beastly and uncivilised institution.

It is quite clear that the Nigerian Army did not intervene to resolve the crisis but to defend Christianity and persecute Muslims. Throughout its sordid operation, the Army abdicated its

primary responsibility to defend the nation as a whole, and to treat Nigeria as one integrated entity; instead it allied itself wholly and unreservedly to a narrow, sectarian cause. At the end of the day, the Army created the impression that it was not a national institution but a Crusader Force, that it is a sworn enemy of Islam and the Muslim Umma, that it has no respect for justice and fairness; all this tends to suggest that the internal structures and composition of the Army have been deliberately manipulated over the years to promote the cause of Christianity and damage the fundamental interests of Islam. The question to be asked is whether it is wise and safe for an institution which shoulders the ultimate responsibility to defend the nation as a whole to adopt so openly a hostile and aggressive attitude towards the greater section of the people of the nation, without considering the long-term consequences on the survival of the nation. By its ill-considered partiality, the Army may have succeeded in undermining Muslim confidence to the extent that will make Muslims to regard every soldier as an enemy to be fought.

4. ROLE OF SECURITY ORGANISATIONS

The Security and Law enforcement agencies were deployed to find out the truth, and nothing but the truth, of the matter. But a different picture emerged at the end of the day; the security agencies, like the Nigerian Army, are at war with Islam. The following facts speak for themselves:

(a) These agencies arrested hundreds of Muslims, many of them children under the age of ten, and most at the instance of a Christian clique with which they have entered into a conspiracy to undermine the Muslim Community. Most of the arrests were made out of malice, and without reliable evidence or authority.

(b) These agencies, in alliance with the judiciary, affected the escape of the Prime mover of the entire crisis: "Reverend" Bako. Since then the Police and the Special Investigation Panel have not found it necessary to tell the nation why they let "Reverend" Bako escape the arm of justice, or why they have not been forthcoming in finding the root cause, and the other prime movers of the carnage in Kafanchan.

(c) The Security agencies have fabricated reports on Islamic organisations — especially the Muslim Students Society of Nigeria — and Muslim Leaders in order to blackmail these organisations and individuals, and damage their credibility. This, of course is but part of an organised psychological warfare, against Islam by Christians who have managed to infiltrate these agencies and are manipulating the machinery of the state to fight

Islam. To lie is in itself a great evil, but to lie against highly respectable organisations and Muslim leaders of impeccable records in the name of the State is not only evil but immoral, and it represents the ultimate betrayal of the nation.

(d) Special Investigation Panel (SIP) — more than two-third of whom are Christians — have, instead of looking for the truth, used all available means to cover up the crimes in Kafanchan, to sever the obvious and incontrovertible links between the Kafanchan massacre and the events in Kaduna, Zaria and other places. It appears to Muslims, indeed to all fair-minded people, that the Special Investigation Panel and other agencies are not interested in the facts but are on a mission to find faults with Muslims, and inflict harm on them. This is their own way of serving the interest of Nigeria.

5. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TRIBUNAL

On the basis of the above facts and in view of the hostile and offensive manner in which investigations and the arrests of Muslims were carried out, it is only fair for Muslims to cast doubt on the ability of Karibi-Whyte Tribunal to do justice to Muslims. The fact that the tribunal fled from Kaduna to the bush, coupled with the fact that so far only Muslims are being brought to face trial help to confirm Muslim fears and suspicion, and may indeed suggest that the tribunal was deliberately running away from the consequences of the miscarriage of justice. So much injustice has been done to Muslims already, which need not be aggravated by the tribunal. Moreover, it will be particularly revolting to the conscientious mind to see hundreds of Muslims being prosecuted for reacting to premeditated murder of fellow Muslims while the murderers the murderers themselves and those who wanted to set the country on fire are nowhere to be seen. Justice demands that destruction of life must be accorded greater attention and be considered of graver consequences than destruction of property. Muslims, therefore, insist that all those who have murdered Muslims, and set their dead bodies on fire, and all those who have participated in the desecration of mosques and the Holy Qur'an must be tried first before the Muslims, who are driven to action by a sense of outrage, are put on trial. Muslims will continue to ask these pertinent questions until they are answered: Where is "Reverend" Bako and how did he escape? Where are the murderers of Kafanchan? Whose interest were the Security Agencies serving throughout their operation? How many Muslims have the Army killed or tortured to death?

6. THE WAY TO PEACE AND HARMONY

Peace and social harmony are desirable goals to pursue as they are essential for the survival and progress of any nation. But the realisation of these goals are being undermined by a number of factors which must be addressed as a matter of urgency.

I. There have been long-standing attitude of Government to ignore the fact that Muslims constitute the majority of the people of Nigeria; as a result the Muslims presence has often not been reflected in the composition, structure and policies of the Government. The composition of the Armed Forces Ruling Council presents a false and unjust picture of Nigeria: there is certainly no justifiable reason for the preponderance of Christians in the highest ruling body of a country with a Muslim majority. Similarly the preponderance of Christian Governors, and the imposition of Christians Governors over Muslims, as in Bauchi, Lagos, Oyo and several other states is certainly not the best way to win the confidence of Muslims or to have an effective and acceptable administration. It can only be seen as part of a strategy to destabilise the Muslim Umma and destroy its cohesion.

II. The composition of the Armed Forces, the Police and Security Agencies is heavily biased against Muslims. Indeed, there have been persistent efforts to edge out Muslims in the recruitment policies, and to fill the forces with the so-called Northern Christians. The admission into the Nigerian Defence Academy which is deliberately designed to exclude Muslims, the frustration and indiscriminate dismissal of Muslim Cadets, the hostile posture of the Commandant against Islam constitute an open scandal, and Muslims are surprised that the Government has so far done nothing to rectify the situation. Muslims will not accept a situation where the nation's Armed Forces, the Police and Security Organisations are turned into bastions of Christianity which can be marshalled against Islam. The attitude of the Nigerian Army in the last crisis has convinced Muslims that the preponderance of Christians in the Army has a purpose other than the defence of the country. The need has arisen therefore for a comprehensive reorganisation of the Armed Forces, the Police and Security Organisations so as to make them truly national where every community is represented on the basis of their number and strength, in all the states of Nigeria.

III. Islam enjoins on Muslims to seek an acceptable, enduring means of co-existence with people of other faiths, and this Muslims have endeavoured consistently to do. But Christians in this country have all along adopted a culture of hate and opposition to Islam, and have sought, whenever they have the opportunity, to use state apparatus — whether it is the Army, Civil Service or Educational Institution — to damage the interest of Islam.

As long as this culture of hate is not abandoned, any move towards peace will be premature and unworkable. Muslims will never sue for peace at all costs — peace must be established on a framework of honour, reciprocal obligations and mutual respect -not indeed will Muslims compromise the fundamental interests of Islam just to obtain peace with others.

In addition, Muslims find Government's uncritical and slavish associations with Christian and neo-colonial interests distasteful and unacceptable, even when those interest are a direct threat to Nigeria. There are in this country airfields serving the Vatican and other Christian Missions as if Nigeria is not an independent country. The Council of Ulama hereby demand the immediate closure of all missionary airfields because their presence and operation are a negation of our Sovereignty, and because, as recent events have shown, they are detrimental to the overall interest of Islam.

There are indeed fundamental differences between Islam and Christianity in the matter of faith, but these differences are not matters for debate, dialogue or negotiations.

The on-going crisis, which has been engineered to distract the attention of Muslims from the vital issues in the country, will in no way succeed in its goals. Muslims demand for the full and uninhibited application of the Sharia remains not only a priority but a life-time objective of the Council of Ulama, and of every Muslim in the country. So also the demand for Islamic education, a just and equitable economic system and an appropriate political dispensation. Muslim total opposition to Secularism remains firm and unshakable; the idea of separation of religion and state is universally acknowledged as a Christian concept and is absolutely alien to Islam. Muslims want to live entirely under the guidance of Islam, in obedience to Allah and His Messenger and have nothing whatsoever to do with Secularism!

Finally, the Muslims all over the country are hereby called upon to do all in their power to defend the cause of Allah and to take all necessary steps to defend themselves as they can no longer rely on the state and its security agencies. For the Muslims have every reason to believe that the Army, the Police and State Security Services are not willing to protect the life, honour and property of Muslims. The Muslims are also called upon to make it a duty to pray to Allah for Islam to prevail and for the continued strength of the Muslim Umma. Allah's message is sufficient an assurance and a consolation: "Turn unto Allah for aid, and have patience in

adversity. Verily, all the earth belongs to God: He gives it as a heritage to such as He wills of His servant; and the future belongs to the God-conscious... It may well be that your Sustainer will destroy your foe and make you inherit the earth; and thereupon He will behold how you act."

(Qur'an: 7:128—129)

**DR. OMAR BELLO,
Secretary General,
THE COUNCIL OF ULAMA**

'Not Intended To Incite'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

THE General Purpose Committee of the Council of Ulama has said that the council's advertisement which was published in the *New Nigerian* edition of June 18 was done in good faith.

A statement at the end of an emergency meeting of the council's committee in Kaduna last Thursday said the advertisement was purely done to draw the attention of the authorities to some vital issues which needed careful and urgent consideration in the interest of peace and stability of the nation.

The advertisement, the council statement said, was not intended to cause any embarrassment or incite anyone.

It urged the entire muslim umma in the country to remain calm and law abiding and to continue to exercise restraint in all religious matters.

The council prayed to God to continue to guide the nation in achieving lasting peace.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

SAUDI ARABIA GRANTS \$100-MILLION LOAN FOR DAM, OTHER PROJECTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN In English 4 Jul 87 p 16

[Article by Yusuf Ozi Usman]

[Text]

SAUDI Arabian Government has granted a loan of 100 million US dollars to Nigeria, the General Manager of the Hadejia Jama'are River Basin Development Authority, Alhaji Mustapha Dauda, has said.

Alhaji Mustapha explained that part of the loan would be used for the completion of Chalawa-Gorge Dam in Kano State suspended due to economic crunch and high prices of goods.

The general manager, who paid a courtesy visit on the Kano State Governor, Wing Commander Mohammed Umaru said the Hadejia Valley project was also suspended in 1981 because of the same financial problems, adding that work on the project would resume as soon as fresh loan that would be used to execute it was signed.

Alhaji Mustapha said the authority had so far developed 17,000 hectares of irrigable land

out of the 22,000 hectares identified in the state.

He said the second phase of the programme, covering Wudil, Ringim, Jahun and Gaya would cover 44,000 hectares, adding that the work on the second phase would be concentrated on gravity, sprinkler and drip irrigation methods.

The general manager said the entire project was expected to be completed in the fifth national development plan to enable the people in the area to undertake all-year-round farming.

Governor Umaru had expressed deep concern on the cracks on Tiga Dam which could wreak havoc to thousands of families around it if it was not repaired immediately.

He noted that although some experts from Lagos had inspected the dam there was still need for immediate action.

Wing Commander Umaru said the state government would rely heavily on the authority for its wheat and groundnut rehabilitation programme which would be grown throughout the year.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

EQUATORIAL GUINEA REQUESTS PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jul 87 p 11

[Text]

EQUATORIAL Guinea has requested for professional Nigerians to work in that country under the technical aid corps programme.

The Ambassador of Nigeria in that country, Navy Captain F. Porbeni told the *New Nigerian* that Equatorial Guinea was interested in having lawyers, doctors, engineers and nurses from Nigeria.

Navy Captain Porbeni disclosed that at present there were no Nigerians doing menial work in that country except a few petty traders. Nigerian labourers until the mid-1970 boosted the agricultural production of that country.

Already reports have it that about 20,000 applications for the 250 available vacancies from both employed and unemployed graduation had been received by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Under the scheme, graduates who would serve in countries overseas would be paid 500 dollars each while accommodation would be provided by the

host government.

The federal government has budgeted about six million Naira for the project which will take off this month.

Ambassador Porbeni said in reply to a question that the relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea had not been strained in spite of allegation in the Nigerian press of South Africa's presence in that country.

On the South African agricultural project in that country, the ambassador said the Equatorial Guineans were concerned about this project and had publicly denounced the racist policies.

Meanwhile, the second Nigeria/Equatorial Guinea Joint Economic Commission entered its second day yesterday. The *New Nigerian* gathered that top on the agenda was the finalising of a maritime transport agreement.

Nigeria has already signed a fishing right and air services agreement with Equatorial Guinea in 1981 and 1984, respectively.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

LETTER DEFENDS PROPOSED IMPORT OF CUBAN DOCTORS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jun 87 p 4

[Letter to the editor by Na'Allah Moh'd Zagga]

[Excerpts]

THE Nigerian Medical Association has of late been at the centre of a long running controversy involving the so-called "importation" of Cuban doctors to man our rural health institutions.

Personally, I consider the rantings of the Nigerian Medical Association as uncalled for. Nigerians, especially the poor populace, are more after good medical attention and not bothered whether they are attended to by a Nigerian or Cuban doctor.

What the Nigerian masses desperately require is effective medical care. The politics of which doctor is more 'competent' to attend them is therefore, of secondary importance.

It is irrefutably true that very few of our Nigerian doctors are willing to serve in the rural areas — the very areas where they trace their root — based on the flimsy excuse that rural areas are not congenial and compatible with their 'standard.'

A Nigerian doctor who is reluctant to suffer with his fellow countrymen in the rural areas

cannot be considered patriotic enough. The patriotic doctor is one who suffers with his fellow countrymen during moments of storm and stresses.

While the exhortations of state governments for our doctors to serve in the rural areas usually produce little result, a drastic stop has to be taken to salvage the situation even if you have to 'import' (NMA's misnomer) the Cuban or any doctor from foreign land.

If the Cuban doctors are willing to serve our rural areas with a vengeance why reject them? It is an open secret that several Nigerian doctors offered jobs by state governments turned down the offers mainly because they bathe the rural areas. Under such situation, we must appreciate the predicament of the government having to recruit expatriate doctors such as the Cubans, sometimes against the grains.

Many of our doctors have deserted government hospitals for private clinics, where they hope to milk the masses — the

very people in whose interest they are currently campaigning against the coming of the Cuban doctors. The Nigerian doctors cannot eat their cake and have it. In other words they cannot reject rural areas and stop government from recruiting doctors from elsewhere to do the job.

Therefore, the current anti-Cuban doctors propaganda by the Nigerian Medical Association has attracted little sympathy from ordinary Nigerians. In the past, we made mistakes by allowing government policies however good intentioned, to be ruined by the dictates of public sentiments.

I hope we have learnt enough lesson and under the present dilemma in which Nigerian doctors cannot serve rural areas, the government deserve sympathy in the difficult decision to bring in the Cuban doctors. Unless the Nigerian doctors can put pride aside, they will continue to lose the sympathy of Nigerians in fighting a particular cause.

NA'ALLAH MOH'D ZAGGA
NTA, Sokoto

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

REVIEW OF INDIGENIZATION POLICY URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Jun 87 p 8

[Text]

HOW well does the indigenisation laws sit with Nigeria's current Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) which among other things aims to create conditions favourable to the inflow of foreign capital? National Planning Minister, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, thinks that indigenisation may be a hinderance to the achievement of the SAP objectives. In a keynote address to the annual conference of Chief Executives of public enterprises in Benin recently, he argued that unless the indigenisation laws are substantially revised, they would be at variance with the SAP aim of inducing greater technological transfer and increased capital inflow.

We fully share Dr. Kalu's concern. While we recognise that the indigenisation laws, both as they pertain to the equity of enterprises and to employment of trained manpower, are important and necessary landmarks in our economic progress, it is also necessary to assess realistically the benefits that have been gained and the opportunity cost of such gains and relate them to our present situation. It is only through such constant reassessment that we can ensure that programmes which were relevant in a particular context, are not carried on long after the circumstances that made them useful have changed.

It is now generally accepted that indigenisation achieved only part of its objective. While Nigerians, became owners of shares in the companies that operate here, they have not

been able to exercise the control that should derive from that ownership. In this regard, the indigenisation law handicapped itself by seeking the widest spread of share ownership possible among Nigerians. The resultant extreme fractionalisation of indigenously held shares has meant that even where Nigerians held a majority of equity, the consolidated foreign minority has been able to retain control.

Indigenisation has also had its costs. What it meant in reality was a repatriation of foreign capital. At the time, we thought we did not need it. But ever since, the interpretation of indigenisation abroad as nationalisation has made foreign investors wary about coming to Nigeria. Add to that our own official interpretation — specifically the refusal to classify companies in which Nigerians own a majority of shares as indigenous companies — which has prevented joint-ventures between indigenised companies and new foreign investors. Through all these, Nigeria has lost not only some foreign investments, but also opportunities for investment at higher levels of technology than we now have.

The original context for indigenisation has now changed drastically. The change necessitates a drastic review of the laws to ensure that they aid rather than hinder our current objectives. Such revision should not do away with principle of indigenisation, but must ensure that we do not lose any advantages through a too rigid interpretation of the provisions of the law.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

CAPITAL INCREASE FOR DEVELOPMENT BANK DISAPPROVED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jun 87 p 16

[Article by Victor Attai]

[Text]

THE Federal Ministry of Finance has halted the request by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) for increasing the bank's share capital from the present 200 million Naira to 400 million Naira by creating additional one million ordinary shares of two Naira each.

The rejection came when the NIDB Chairman, Alhaji Rasheed Gbadamosi had raised the issue of increasing its share capital at the bank's 1986 Annual General Meeting in Lagos on Thursday.

The Ministry of Finance incorporated owned 59 percent share of the bank and were represented by Mr. A. T. Kester who raised the objection on the ground that the issue of capital increase was raised by the bank without submitting the report to the council of ministers for approval before passing such decision to the share-holders for final resolution.

The Managing Director of the bank, Alhaji Abubakar Abdulkadir told the *New Nigerian* that the said increase of the bank's share capital would be sent for deliberations according to the laid down procedure before

another general meeting would be convened.

Earlier Alhaji Gbadamosi had said the bank sanctioned a total of 58.3 million Naira for 30 projects in 1986 compared with 66.8 million Naira spent on 47 projects in 1985 which was a decline of 12.7 per cent. Also, the bank disbursed a total of 81.7 million Naira in 1986 compared with only 22.9 million in 1985.

The chairman said the bank recorded 4.23 million Naira as profit representing an increase of 22.7 per cent while in 1985 9.45 million Naira was achieved as profit. Dividend received from loan investments totalled 45.99 million Naira for the year ended.

Speaking on the economy, he said the year witnessed a decline in activity in all sectors of the economy except the agricultural sector which recorded growth from 6.95 billion Naira in 1985 to 7.10 billion Naira to 1986.

Meanwhile, the NIDB has announced the setting up of another company known as Leasing Company of Nigeria Limited (LECON) with a 12 million Naira capital.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEVELOPMENTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

NIGERIA spent 1.919 billion Naira in foreign exchange in February, an excess of 450 million Naira over what it earned in hard currency for the month, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) said in its monthly report.

The report shows that the inflow of foreign exchange for the month amounted to 1.469 billion Naira while the foreign exchange disbursed totalled 1.919 billion Naira.

The foreign exchange inflow represented a decline of 1.064 billion Naira compared with 2.433 billion Naira realised in January.

The nation's foreign exchange total disbursement for the month under review showed an increase of 791.7 million Naira over the previous month's figure of 1.127 billion Naira.

The CBN report also showed that Nigeria's official reserves declined by 20.6 per cent to 3.601 billion Naira in February.

The decline was attributed to the foreign exchange transaction through the CBN which resulted in a net outflow of 935 million Naira compared with the 932.6 million Naira recorded for January.

The net inflow through the

CBN for the month amounted to 984 million Naira, showing a decline of 52.2 per cent from January's level.

There was a decrease in oil revenue for the month and this was attributed to a reduction in NNPC direct sales due to the inability of some of its customers to effect payment on schedule.

The inflow of foreign exchange from commercial and merchant banks' autonomous sources amounted to 485.0 million Naira while oil proceeds accounted for 919.9 million Naira or 62.2 per cent of the total inflow.

Foreign exchange disbursement for February reflected a 70.2 per cent increase over January's level.

Visible and invisible items amounted to 1.519 billion Naira and 400 million Naira accounted for 79.2 per cent and 20.8 per cent of the total respectively.

Debt service payments stood at 223.5 million Naira representing 55.9 per cent of total invisible payments, while the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market claimed 253 million dollars (about 925.8 million Naira) representing 48.2 per cent of total out-payments.

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR DISCUSSES RESULTS OF SFEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jul 87 p 16

[Text]

THE Industrial sector of the economy consumed about 1.2 billion dollars (about ₦4.8b SFEM) between last October and May this year, Central Bank of Nigeria revealed in Lagos on Tuesday.

This figure which represented 66.4 per cent of the total foreign exchange allocation of about 1.8 billion dollars (about ₦7.2b) during the same period was meant for the purchase of raw materials, machinery and equipment, spare parts and other inputs.

Allocations to other sectors include about 453.9 million dollars (about ₦1.816b SFEM) or 25.6 per cent for finished goods while the services sector took about 172.3 million dollars (about ₦688m SFEM) or 7.5 per cent.

These were made known by CBN Governor, Alhaji A. Ahmed at a one-day seminar on structural adjustment and SFEM at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). It was read on his behalf by Dr. Mathew A.

Uduebo, a director of the bank.

He noted that the introduction of SFEM had, "for the first time in the history of this country, brought about a semblance of market determined exchange rate."

He blamed the fluctuating value of the Naira at the bidding sessions on the continued excessive demand for foreign exchange which available supply could not meet.

Alhaji Ahmed also said that SFEM had boosted the "autonomous inflow" of cash into the country.

According to him, autonomous inflow of funds into the country between last October and May this year totalled about 706 million dollars (about ₦2.8b SFEM), mainly earnings from non-oil exports, services and various other sources.

The CBN governor conceded that the effect of SFEM could not be the same for the different sectors of the economy, saying that it would hit a sector that was still too heavily dependent on imported inputs far more than others.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

SFEM REPLACED BY SINGLE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN In English 3 Jul 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Federal Government has finally announced the merging of the first and second tier foreign exchange markets, nine months, after the SFEM was introduced.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Chu S. P. Okongwu, who announced the merger of the two markets at a press conference in Lagos yesterday, said the first-tier foreign exchange market had ceased to operate with immediate effect.

The minister said consistent with the expectation of section 17(2) of the SFEM Decree No. 23 of 1986, a single foreign exchange market (FEM) would be in operation henceforth.

He emphasised that the emergence of a single foreign exchange market was in keeping with the present administration's philosophy of liberalisation and deregulation, which influenced the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

Dr. Okongwu said FEM would operate largely as a free market for the sale or purchase of foreign currencies based on rates determined by the interaction of supply and demand.

The minister said for the avoidance of doubt, the emergence of a single rate does not in any way signal a return to a fixed exchange rate regime," adding that the exchange rate would still fluctuate in response to market forces.

He however, assured that there would be scope for the monetary

authorities to intervene in the market to ensure its depth, orderliness and stability as well as to exercise supervisory and monitoring functions over its operation.

Dr. Okongwu said the structure of the new market would be the same as that of the SFEM adding that the bidding sessions would continue as a mechanism for channelling official funds into the market.

The minister said all current SFEM regulations with respect to the conduct of the bidding sessions, the operation of the inter-bank segment of the market as well as the guidelines on eligible transactions documentation requirements, processing of applications and transactions would apply to the new foreign exchange market.

The Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market, SFEM, was introduced on September 29 last year as the core policy element of the SAP which is to last from July 1986 to June 1988.

The SFEM had been expected to achieve a realistic exchange rate for the Naira through the inter play of market forces, a more efficient allocation of resources leading to minimisation of fraudulent and wasteful foreign exchange transactions, the fostering of domestic production and self reliance and the promotion of exports

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

RESEARCHER AFFIRMS WRONG AGRICULTURAL STRATEGIES BEING USED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jul 87 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE Director, Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR) ABU Zaria, Professor J.Y. Yayock, has said money and mechanization were not the problems of agriculture in Nigeria. The problem, in his view, is the inability to sustain a particular system that would support production.

Another impediment he identified was the duplication of efforts in a bid to attain self-sufficiency in food production.

Professor Yayock told the *New Nigerian* that it was important that Nigeria identified and stuck to a level of technology that would support production rather than think of agricultural production in terms of money pumped into it.

He cited India and United States where a level of production had been maintained over the years with the backing of appropriate technology, maintaining that duplication as exemplified by the river basin authorities, the agricultural development authorities and the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), was wasteful.

The director however, com-

mended the "excellent" efforts of the DFRRI which he said was removing the bottlenecks that had impeded the application of identified technologies.

He said the directorate was making efforts to learn where "we are on the platform of technology and what is the bottleneck on the way of technology."

Professor Yayock cited the varieties of wheat, sorghum and other items which the IAR had produced for industrial use which could not reach the farmers because industries had not taken interest in them but were recently taken up by the directorate for multiplication and onward distribution to farmers.

He declared, "rather than conceive things in this principled way, one government after the other creates agencies and allocates them money, "adding that the good efforts of the directorate should not be allowed to go the way of green revolution.

He also cited the case of pest control where the IAR was contacted in connection with army worms recently in Rivers State.

He said the IAR had done research on the biology of these

worms and recommended simple cultural control methods but said "all the authorities there were thinking of was aeroplanes for aerial spraying and how many millions would be involved.

He said aerial spraying would kill the worms but would also have adverse effects on the ecology. Rather, he said, they should be isolated and hand sprayed.

He said there was no way of eliminating pests on, "a once and for all basis."

He said combined hand spraying of existing larvae and education of farmers would go a long way in reducing the menace.

Speaking on desert encroachment, he said the problem was "very serious" and required a gradual but systematic approach, "not the haphazard thing we do here."

He suggested the incorporation of "agro-forestation" in our agricultural programme.

He explained that with the system, cropping is done in such a way that the natural vegetation like trees and useful shrubs are left intact and, "no one should be allowed, because he has acquired 500 hectares of land, to start indiscriminately felling trees."

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

GOVERNMENT GRANTS 85-PERCENT FREIGHT INCREASE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has granted an 85 per cent increase in freight rate for transport owners with effect from next week.

Minister of Transport and Aviation, Major-General Jerry Useni, said in Lagos yesterday at the end of a meeting with representatives of Nigerian Transport Owners Association (NTOA) that government has also granted 20 per cent increment for commuters fares.

He said as regard fares for taxis and buses operating within and between states, where there have been some arbitrary increase without approval, each state government should consult with appropriate bodies to endorse or grant some increment but not more than a maximum of 20 per cent.

imum of 20 per cent.

The approval for the increase came in the wake of petition by the NTOA for increment in its charges. The last increases of the freight rates were approved in 1981.

General Useni said the 85 per cent freight rate granted to NTOA was very reasonable under the present circumstance and appealed to the members of the association to "accept it in the spirit of patriotism and nationalism."

He recalled that during last week's meeting with representatives of the NTOA, the matter of increment could not be resolved quickly as expected because there was need to reconcile the data that emanated from the various submissions, including those of the NTOA, the inter-ministerial committee comprising representatives of major transport users and group of experts from the ministry. General Useni said Mr. President had noted the extensive consultations and series of meetings held on the petition and while agreeing on the need for freight fare increase, he was concerned on the repercussion this would have on the other sector.

Speaking to newsmen at the end of the meeting, the national co-ordinator of the association Alhaji Lawal Isa, said the association had accepted the 85 per cent increase of freight charges.

He said the association was not however, happy over the 20 per cent increment in commuters' fares, adding that the association wanted the government to review it.

Alhaji Lawal said the association did not expect much increase in commuters' fares as that of freight charges but said "something has got to be added on top of it."

The national co-ordinator also disclosed that agreement had been reached with the government to set up machinery that would procure spare parts from the manufacturers and sell direct to the members of the NTOA.

He said it was agreed in principle that increase in transport fares and rates should be annual exercise because inflation was an annual phenomenon all over the world.

Alhaji Lawal said review of fares would be on the basis of prevailing market fares.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

TAX INCENTIVES, INCREASED INVESTMENT URGED FOR OIL INDUSTRY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 12

[Article by Lola Ibironke]

[Text]

THE Federal Government should be ready to grant innovative tax incentives to oil companies in the country if it wants to sustain development and production in the sector.

Delivering a paper entitled "The Petroleum Industry in the next decade in Lagos yesterday, the Managing Director of Phillips Oil Nigeria Limited Dr. Uduimo Itsuelli said Nigeria at present needed tax laws that would encourage exploration and production in frontier and difficult terrains where oil exists and to maintain present proven reserves.

Nigeria, he said, could ill afford to be complacent while her rivals — the British North Sea and Norway — are increasing investments and research in this sector.

Dr Itsuelli said a high level of investment in exploration and in the country's oil fields was very essential.

"This is required to gear up the development of our oil fields and to improve existing facilities to ensure Nigeria's technical capacity was kept over

two million barrels per day even though present demands and OPEC restrictions were well below this level", he added.

Dr Itsuelli said oil companies are now content to stay in areas where there is less risk and returns are assured".

Commenting on the Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) signed between the NNPC and oil producing companies which grants a two-dollar incentive to oil producers, Dr Itsuelli said most companies do not receive their two dollars dues and that the incentives did not address tax issues.

Speaking on the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project, Dr Itsuelli said the government should not relax its efforts on the project.

He declared: "Time is of utmost importance now if we want to secure the targeted markets in Europe where shortages exist now".

This, Dr Itsuelli said is because if Nigeria loses this window of opportunity, none is likely to

appear for years or even a lifetime.

We should note, Dr Itsuelli said, that Siberia now pipes natural gas to Europe and is willing to install a pipeline free of charge to pipe gas to France.

Commenting on the controversy over whether to remove petroleum subsidy or not Dr. Itsuelli said it was ridiculous for any one to expect government to subsidise oil by 73 per cent.

Crude oil, he said, is sold to the refineries at N20.58 as compared with an international official selling price of \$18 or N77 which is almost a quarter of its international price.

When we compare this with the international pump price of petrol which is \$1.15 minimum for a gallon (SFEM rate of N6.3) compared with its Nigerian equivalent N1.975k our petrol is one fifth the price sold internationally, he explained.

Nigeria cannot afford to subsidise on things imported into the country like additive, pumps, machines, and spare parts, he said.

MARKET EXISTS FOR GREATER COAL OUTPUT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Text]

NIGERIA could realise more than 100 million dollars (about N370 million) from the export of coal if the process of production of the mineral was mechanised, the general Manager of the Nigerian Coal Co-operation (NCC), Mr. Festus Ugwu said yesterday in Ikeja.

Mr. Ugwu, who said that the amount was a conservative estimate, told NAN that the Nigerian coal was in high demand in Europe, adding that enquiries had been received from Britain, Italy, Germany, Belgium and France.

He said that some of the demands for Nigerian coal were in the form of barter trade for modern mining equipment, adding that government was studying the proposals carefully before accepting any.

Mr. Ugwu stated that about half a billion naira

would be required to fully mechanise the underground mining site in Enugu.

He noted that some coal sites in some mines had been abandoned due to lack of spare parts for broken down equipment, problem of flooding which demanded the pumping out of two million gallons of water daily from the mines and inadequate power supply.

Mr. Ugwu said that government special allocation of N25 million had so far been received and was being used for repairs of some abandoned equipment.

The general manager also said that more than N4.5 million worth of equipment had been salvaged as a result of the exercise since January, adding that the corporation had an additional problem of sustaining a staff

strength of 1,600 as well as 4,000 pensioners at a cost of half a million naira monthly with its limited resources.

According to him, the corporation also had problems meeting its backlog of debts, which include about N4 million owed to the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).

Dismissing the notion that Nigerian coal was inferior to the one being recommended for the Ajakuta Steel Plant, Mr. Ugwu said that products of the underground mines in Enugu and the open-cast mines in Owukpa and Okaba in Benue, could save government a lot of foreign exchange as well as boost the establishment of coal-related industries in the country.

The Nigerian coal he said, could be blended with foreign coal to produce coke, a coal variant.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

KANO STATE TO REVIVE GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jun 87 p 16

[Article by Yusuf Ozi Usman]

[Text]

KANO State has 200 million Naira worth of capital assets for the production of groundnuts which had been idle for a long time, Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Muhammadu Nasiru Mukhtar, has said.

Launching the state's groundnut rehabilitation programme phase two at Tomas Irrigation Project in Dambatta Local Government yesterday, he said the government's massive groundnut rehabilitation programme was therefore a deliberate effort to reactivate such expensive capital assets.

He said 80,000 hectares of farmland would be covered by the planting of the groundnut under the programme with 880 tonnes of seeds.

The commissioner said government had agreed to pay an annual grant to the Institute of Agricultural Research IAR, Zaria for specialised and intensive research into groundnut production adaptable to our environment.

He said the qualities needed were short-maturing, high-yielding, drought and disease-resistant varieties of groundnut.

Alhaji Muhammadu said in the first phase launched in 1986, 8,000 hectares of farmland were cultivated with 500 tonnes of seeds, the required chemicals and sprayers provided to farmers at 50 per cent subsidy.

He said the phase two of the programme was designed to re-multiply enough seeds to cater for the whole state next year.

The commissioner said to minimise the effect of drought, 60 per cent of the area to be cultivated would be in the zone that normally received the highest rainfall in the state, adding that farmers would be mobilised for the production of the commodity.

Intensive extension support, he said, would be ensured and strict monitoring and records of progress would be carefully documented.

Launching the programme, Governor, Mohammed Umaru,

said the main method to be employed under the rehabilitation programme would be research, seed multiplication, crop protection and campaign for mass production.

He said government would also carry out a special seed multiplication programme on 120 hectares of land, adding that all effort would be made to stimulate the continuous increase in groundnut production until a target of 200,000 hectares was reached and Kano State regained its leadership status in groundnut production.

CSO: 3400/397
/9317

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

URANIUM PROSPECTING--The Nigerian Uranium Mining Company (UNMCO) in Gombe has spent about N12m on exploration in parts of Gongola and Borno States. According to a statement credited to the Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC), detailed work is still going on in the Mikat and Michika areas of Gongola state. The statement added that the viability of the deposits could only be determined at the end of the on-going drilling exercise. It also explained that due to the complexity of the chemistry of Uranium usually not less than 20 years is required to develop its occurrence to a mine. The statement stressed that a country does not need to have Uranium deposits before it goes nuclear but added that for self-reliance it was good to develop Uranium occurrence. [Excerpt] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jul 87 p 4] /9317

SOVIET DOCTORS FOR KADUNA--The Soviet Union is to provide Kaduna State with 37 specialist doctors. This was contained in a communique issued after bilateral talks held in the Soviet Union during Governor Abubakar Umar's recent official visit. Other highlights of the talks include a Soviet pledge to assist the state in setting up mechanisation centres with particular reference to farming and to expand its farmers brigade to full-fledged co-operative unions. The USSR will also assist in setting up a mechanical training school in Kaduna, a ginger processing factory and a government-owned dairy plant and farm. The Kaduna State Government undertook to export maize and ginger to USSR and in future cotton and soya beans. A Soviet team is expected in Nigeria towards month end to draw up agreements on areas of co-operation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jul 87 p 1] /9317

SOKOTO BAKERIES SHUTDOWN--About 300 bakeries at the Sokoto State Capital have been closed down due to the increase in the price of flour. According to the General Manager of Sokoto Bakeries, Malam Mohammed Balarabe, only 10 bakeries are functioning and have not been making profits for sometime now. He told the Sokoto State Commissioner for Commerce and Industries, Alhaji Inuwa Anka, who was on a familiarisation tour of industries under his ministry that the price of flour has now risen from 65 Naira to 125 Naira per bag. The manager said the change in the process of procurement of raw materials was largely responsible for the companies' woes. He said in the past the government procured flour for it and other bakeries through the state supply company direct from the manufacturers but since the process was changed they were left at the mercy of local traders. The general

manager who said the bakery was one of the biggest in the northern states added that it was designed to process about 200 bags of flour daily. Malam Mohammed said the present market situation did not warrant them to operate in full capacity because they were processing only 14 bags a day while three months back they were processing only four bags a day. [Excerpts] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jun 87 p 16] /9317

RAILWAYS CORPORATION LOSSES---The Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) has in recent years been operating at yearly deficit of about N84 million naira. Statistics made available to the Sunday Times during the week by the Minister of Transport and Aviation, Major-General Jerry Useni, showed that the corporation spends about N12 million monthly on salaries, wages and over-time allowances, while it generates only a little over N5 million naira monthly. The minister noted that this condition was heightened by the staggering staff strength which stands at over 34,000. "This imposes a crippling salaries, wages and allowances bill out of proportion with the level of performance and internally generated revenue of the corporation." To ensure that the corporation pays salaries and pensions regularly, government had, in addition to subventions, approved a grant of N5 million a month to augment the internally generated revenue till December when this amount is expected to be reviewed. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jun 87 p 3] /9317

OIL PRODUCTION QUOTA REACHED--Nigeria produced its full OPEC quota of 1.23 million barrels of crude oil per day in May. This was the first month it hit the mark since the re-introduction of the official selling price at \$18 (about N77) and the pegging of OPEC production quota at 15.8 million barrels per day in February 1. Addressing a Press conference in Lagos yesterday, Petroleum Resources Minister Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman said that in March and April this year, crude oil production in the country was 100,000 barrels per day below Nigeria's OPEC quota. This, he said, was due to an initial resistance in the oil market to the OPEC minimum price. Alhaji Lukman said the whole of OPEC had to underproduce by about 800,000 to one million barrels per day in order to stabilise the oil price at 18 dollars per barrel. The Minister, however, said he was optimistic that all OPEC members would reach the peak of their quota by the end of June. Giving reasons for this, Alhaji Lukman said after summer, most American and European countries invariably stockpile for winter and also that since this was the last month of the second quarter, most oil companies had to lift their quota or be penalised. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 p 1] /9317

GOVERNOR VISIT TO USSR--The Governor of Kaduna State, Lt-Colonel Abubakar Dangiwa Umar, is expected to leave for Soviet Union today. He would be accompanied by his wife, three commissioners, Aide-de-camp (ADC), Lieutenant Isyaku Ibrahim Mahuta and Permanent Secretary (Political), Governor's Office, Dr Bello Tukur Ingawa. The commissioners are Malam Usman Abubakar, Works and Transport; Alhaji Lawal Yusuf Saulawa, Commerce and Trade and Alhaji Mohammed Namadi Sambo, Agriculture. Colonel Umar said the possibilities of economic co-operation with the state and the Soviet Union would be discussed. The governor would be honouring an invitation Soviet officials

extended on a visit early last year. Government House watchers say that the socially concerned governor who is too much of a realist to allow himself to be mistaken for a communist is going to Russia to take its leadership into assisting him carry out his rural development and industrial masterplan for his state. He would, they contend, equally welcome American or anybody else's assistance provided no strings are attached. The governor himself is an avowed believer in even-handed non-alignment. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 3] /9317

EEC GRAIN PURCHASE--The European Economic Community (EEC) has awarded a contract to a Nigerian company for the exportation of 150,000 tonnes of grains worth N120,000,000. The contract awarded to a Nigerian Company for the first time, involved buying 100,000 tonnes of white maize worth N50 million and 50,000 tonnes of groundnut worth N70 million. The contract was issued recently by London-based firm-Benn Commodities on behalf of the EEC to a Kano-based company Yakamata Trading Company Nigeria Limited. Announcing this in a press briefing on Wednesday in Kano, the Chairman of Yakamata Alhaji Garba Inuwa, said the company has already applied to the Federal Government for approval to buy the grains from farmers and subsequent exportation. He said as soon as the government approved the deal, the company will start buying such grains at a large scale. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Jun 87 p 1] /9317

NAVY REVIEW COMMITTEE--Recruitment into the Nigerian Navy has been discontinued, the Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni announced at Onne near Port Harcourt at the week-end. Rear Admiral Koshoni who was speaking at the passing out parade of the sixth regular cadet course of the Nigerian Naval College Onura Onne in Okirika, Oyigbo, Tai Eleme local government area of the Rivers State said that the measure is a temporary one. The Naval chief also announced that the Navy has set up a committee on the rationalization of manpower to determine the recruitment and strength of intake. He said that recruitment would resume after the committee had submitted its report, adding that the educational prerequisites for admission into the Naval institutions would be reviewed in line with the Nigerian Defence Academy degree programme. The Navy would soon decide on acceptable academic pattern of training that would be in conformity with the present realities, he added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 87 p 24] /9317

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--Minister of Defence, Major General Domkat Bali yesterday in Lagos decorated 17 newly promoted military officers with their ranks. Eleven Brigadiers were promoted to major-generals: They are Brigadiers Jerry Useni, Minister of Transport and Aviation; Sunday Ifere, Quarter-Master General of the Nigerian Army; Duro Ajayi, Officer of the Joint Chiefs and Saidu Balogun, Managing Director, Nigerian Railway Corporation, NRC. Others are the General Officer Commanding, One Mechanised Division, Peter Adomokai; General Officer Commanding, Second Mechanised Division, Garba Duba; Commander, Corps of Artillery, Abdullahi Bagudu Mamman; Director Army Staff Duties, Yohanna Yerima Kure; Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Ike Nwachukwu; Muhammadu Sani Sami, Commandant Nigerian Army School of Infantry and J.O. Adeniyi, Director-General, Defence Industries

Corporation, DIC, Kaduna. Promoted from the Navy are Commodores Murtala Nyako and Promise Fingesi, to the rank of Rear Admirals. In the Nigerian Air Force, NAF Air Commodores Anthony Okpere, Managing Director, Nigeria Airways; Nura Imam, Air Officer Logistic Command; Clement Ugah, Director of Operations, Nigeria Air Force and Nuraini Yusuf, Air Officer Commanding Tactical Command were moved to the rank of Air Vice Marshal. Major-General Bali said at the ceremony that their promotions were merited. [Excerpt]
[Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Jun 87 pp 1, 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/397

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Dakar, 5 Jul (PANA)--Sengalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall and the Italian ambassador to Senegal, Mr Marco Sozac Maresca, signed a cooperation agreement concerning the Italian Technical Unit of Cooperation (UTC) on 4 July. Through this agreement, UTC will benefit from a certain number of customs duties and tax exonerations, and exemptions on monetary restrictions and legal matters. It will also help to ensure the control and coordination of projects currently underway under the unit's supervision. [Excerpt] [Dakar PANA in French 0947 GMT 5 Jul 87] /9604

CSO: 3400/656

UNOBTRUSIVENESS OF RSA DIPLOMATIC PRESENCE IN LESOTHO NOTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 12 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Gerald L'Ange in the "African View" column]

[Text]

IT took South Africa a long time to establish a diplomatic presence in Lesotho, and when it finally succeeded, it went in on tiptoe.

The first diplomatic presence secured in that country by South Africa — a trade commission, in this case — was opened so quietly that hardly anybody knows it happened.

There were no fanfares, no flags and no free booze. All that happened was that Mr GJJ Geldenhuys checked into Maseru's poshest hotel last month and announced he was ready for business as trade commissioner.

The hotel, as is its custom when foreign dignitaries stay there, no doubt ran the South African flag up one of the flagpoles outside the front door (it did the same thing for the Cuban Foreign Minister when he got stuck in town during the coup last year).

It was all remarkably low-key, considering Lesotho is only the fifth of Africa's 50 recognised countries to exchange any kind of diplomatic representation with South Africa.

The quiet entry might have been due to the fact that the trade commission has not yet been able to find offices in Maseru, which, if my memory is correct, has only one business block taller than six stories and no more than half-a-dozen tall enough to need lifts.

Until office premises are

found, Mr Geldenhuys and his staff will operate from the hotel — for which there is a precedent. Ugandan dictator Idi Amin's man in Maseru in the late seventies operated from a less palatial hotel — but not because he could not find offices, he told me at the time; he just liked hotel life.

I seem to recall that he found it hard to give up the convenience of room service when a move into more formal premises was suggested by Kampala. Perhaps another factor was that it was a short trip home from the official cocktail parties in that hotel's reception rooms.

LOWEST LEVEL

South Africa also has trade commissions in Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and an embassy in Malawi.

That the trade commissions are at the lowest level of diplomatic representation is not because the relations between these neighbours and South Africa are not busy and vital. It is because they do not want to be seen to be getting any friendlier with the South African polecat than they have to.

It is ironic that Lesotho and Swaziland do more trade and have busier and closer dealings of every kind with South Africa than they have with any of the countries that sport full-scale embassies with resident ambassadors in their capitals.

The trade commissions tend,

however, to perform much the same function as an embassy. South Africa's new trade commission offices in Maputo are large and handsome enough to do justice to an embassy.

The trade commission in Swaziland occupies at least two floors of a building in Mbabane's main street "above a shoe shop", as one foreign newspaperman once snidely wrote. There is a shoe store on the ground floor, but the building is essentially an office block.

The same reporter might just as easily have noted that the American embassy in Mbabane is above a bank — or for that matter, that the one in Pretoria is above a sporting goods store, for there happens to be such a store in the downtown office block whose top floors are occupied by Washington's envoys.

For all I know there might even be an escort agency somewhere in the building.

The real reason for the quietness of Pretoria's diplomatic entry into Maseru has nothing to do with accommodation, however. It is simply that diplomacy is essentially a quiet occupation, conducted most effectively in private.

Which leaves one wondering what on earth possessed the South African Government to order the Foreign Affairs Department to handle its information activities as well as conduct its diplomacy. □ — *Gerald L'Ange is Editor of The Star's Africa News Service.*

KEY TO NATIONAL COUNCIL HELD BY BLACKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jul 87 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The success of the Government's proposed National Council hinges on the response of about 14 million urban blacks who will have the option of electing representatives — but predictions are that the so-called real leaders are interested only in exercising power in Parliament.

The official hope is that the new body will not be tagged a puppet. The indications are, however, that the Government has not done and cannot do enough to secure the necessary co-operation of blacks and thereby demonstrate the success of its new deal.

For some months the Government has been attempting to persuade blacks they should support the concept of the council, which permits them to have a say in the country's constitutional development.

A free vote is seen as a considerable concession on the part of the Government, which at first intended co-opting blacks and appointing them to the new body.

The PFP's Mrs Helen Suzman says: "The crunch question is whether blacks will agree to participate."

DISCREDITED

She warned that the National Council would be completely discredited if it attracted a low poll in its election. The Soweto community councils mustered about six percent about five years ago.

The proposed elections would be open to blacks regarded as South African citizens and not those considered nationals of four of the 10 homelands which have accepted independence.

This would give 14 million blacks the vote.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning (Mr Chris Heunis) has indicated that he has already received some support for the election from the Urban Councillors' Association of South Africa and the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce.

He has discussed the forum with representatives of leaders in various fields — political, cultural, church, business and local government — and claims to have found broad support for the body.

But other political heavyweights, including Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have rejected the plan.

The Government is pressing

ahead with plans to draw up black voters' rolls and with the delimitation of black constituencies.

ONLY ONE PARTY

There is no indication when such elections are to be held because the draft legislation is not likely to be brought to Parliament this year.

So far only one black political party, the newly formed Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida), has agreed to participate.

The group claims a membership of 300 000 throughout South Africa, except Natal.

It is happy with the state of emergency and does not want a government elected on a one-man one-vote ticket.

Fida's leader, Mr John Gogotya, has a "clear stand" on some contentious issues:

● One-man one-vote: "We have seen what it has done to the rest of Africa. It has brought oppression."

● Nelson Mandela, imprisoned ANC leader: "He is in prison by his own choice."

● The ANC: "They are not interested in negotiation."

"The ANC is not the sole representative of the people in South Africa."

NEW PARTY CHALLENGES MANGOPE'S REGIME IN BOPHUTHATSWANA

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 5 Jul 87 p 7

[Report by Revelation Ntola]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope – certainly Pretoria's blue-eyed boy – seems set on a disastrous political course as time ticks on towards the Bophuthatswana homeland elections in October.

Mangope, who has sat firmly and comfortably in the saddle of the scattered homeland for the 10 years since it became "independent" of South Africa, has definitely lost a lot of support among Bophuthatswanas.

Hardly any Tswana inside or outside the homeland privately says anything good about him – albeit in whispers.

There are now unmistakable signs that the once "grand old man" has overnight lost popularity and that a change of government, if allowed to take its course, is imminent. And the stage seem set for a big showdown when general elections take place in four months' time.

Mangope's prospects of repeating the National Party's resounding election victory in May appear to be dwindling by the day.

His nightmare challenge will unmistakably come from the relatively new and less known People's Progressive Party, led by 42-year-old commoner Malebane

Metsing, who until recently was an obscure figure outside his own Rustenburg constituency.

A lesser threat, the Seopasengwe Party – if permitted to contest the October elections – had to date been Mangope's only real cause for sleepless nights.

There is, however, a likelihood that Seopasengwe may not be allowed to participate in the elections in view of its stated stance that it does not regard Bophuthatswana as a sovereign state separate from the Republic of South Africa.

The Mangope government has made it known that it does not see its way clear to allowing a political party it regards as an "outsider" contesting elections in a "foreign country" (Bophuthatswana).

If the Bophuthatswana government succeeds in preventing Seopasengwe from taking part in the elections, the likely unwelcome effects of such an action would be the re-enforcement of the Progressives.

Such an alliance would most certainly pose a deadly blow for the already staggering Mangope's Democratic Party.

In an interview with little-known-about Metsing, believed to be a subject of a five-man Cabinet investigation, said his party was sure to topple Mangope if no obstacles were put in its way.

He noted, however, that if his party won the elections – an occurrence which would automatically make

batho capital at the expense of other areas.

Mangope has also been subjected to harsh criticism for his government's decision to impose visa requirements for Botswana nationals, although citizens of the two territories are bound by a common culture and have intermarried.

"I will put a stop to all these evils," said Metsing, who believes in a peaceful settlement of the present political dispute in South Africa. He said all relevant parties should be included in negotiating a political settlement in South Africa.

Asked if he would consider "returning" Bophuthatswana to South Africa if his party was put into power or after a peaceful settlement was reached, Metsing said that would be decided by the Tswanas themselves but that he himself would favour negotiations with whichever government would be in control.

him the homeland's next President because of his leadership of his party - he would probably be unable to succeed Mangope in view of his youthful age. (The Bophuthatswana Constitution requires the State President to be above 45 years of age.)

Although the Progressives appear to draw a lot of grass-roots support, its influence now seems to be particularly among the professionals, students and civil servants.

These groupings have been highly critical of Mangope's economic policies as well as his inflexible political actions.

He has, in particular, incurred the wrath of the professional Tswanas by using huge sums of money to build such white elephants as the Mmabatho international airport and the Mmabatho national stadium.

Other criticisms include allegations of him putting too much emphasis on the development of the Mma-

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CSO: 3400/181

GOGOTYA EXPLAINS NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 87 p 7

[Article by Dominique Gilbert]

[Text]

SOWETO businessman, theologian and "new-born" politician John Gogotya candidly acknowledges that he may be regarded by many blacks as a "sell-out," lackey or stooge of government.

But he believes he represents a large — and until now, silent — group of moderate blacks who are so desperate for peaceful and "evolutionary" change in SA that, undeterred by petrol bombs and attacks, they will participate in any initiative instigated by President P W Botha, no matter how unpopular.

First on Gogotya's list of priorities is to lead his recently-launched Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida) — and its claimed membership of 300 000 — into Botha's controversial National Statutory Council (NSC).

Gogotya's message is: "We are already a force to be reckoned with and are determined our collective voice will at last be heard in the affairs of this country.

"While various groups are fighting themselves, how long must people in SA wait in suspense for a solution to be worked out?"

He thinks of himself as an "African realist" and believes one man-one vote democracy is impracticable in Africa.

Therefore, the constitutional proposals he will lay on the NSC's table will urge a federal, self-governing "commune" principle based on the Swiss Canton system and condone independent homelands and Botha's proposed city states.

Gogotya's SA would appoint an annually-rotating president, with figurehead status. So every group would have a turn to put forward its own president, who would not be able to "hijack" power or create a dictatorship.

While Gogotya's religious roots lie in the Pentacostal Assembly of God, his party is multi-denominational and Christian-based and Rhema and Anglican Church priests sit on its 12-man multi-racial executive. It has formed 59 regions countrywide.

Gogotya is a virtually unknown, free-marketeering 49-year-old Pondo who speaks 13 languages and has spent most of his life in the Vaal Triangle. Years ago, with a Bible under his arm, he led a march into a NGK church to protest against segregated places of worship.

He says he has travelled extensively in North Africa, particularly Nigeria, which he believes is a "trend-setter" for the continent. He has forged links with Christian organisations in the US where, as a member of the "Coalition for Realism," he recently lobbied against sanctions with, among others, US Vice-President George Bush and at the National Press Club.

Ironically, Gogotya claims his party started as an underground movement which formed cells and committees in the same way as the "radical organisations" he opposes.

Fida's membership — subscription fees are about R5 per person — was boosted by advertisement through an "Amandla series" of propaganda pamphlets distributed in numerous townships since boycotts began in 1983.

The pamphlets purport to be issued by the OAU (with an address in Vanderbijlpark) and use quotes from Martin Luther King Jr ("Don't burn baby burn, but learn baby learn, so that you can earn baby earn!") to urge a stop to school boycotts and calls for disinvestment.

The OAU was a tactical name Gogotya gave to what he says was a cultural self-help movement called Operation Advance and Upgrade — OAU. He says he formed OAU in the

early Eighties to train people in basic skills. It was funded with donations from business and church organisations, some US-based.

OAU's funds and membership have been transferred to Fida because, Gogotya says, there is a growing need for moderates within the OAU to protest "against mindless violence and intimidation".

In his talk to the National Press Club in America he said his only fear had been that Western nations were trying to force the SA government to move faster than they possibly could.

The state of emergency had allowed many blacks to "sleep peacefully at night" and many of the detained children, he believed, now

find life more "bearable" in prison, away from intimidation or being used as "cannon fodder".

He has "no quarrels" with Inkatha, says many in the PFP have sided with "radicals" and, at this stage, considers the NRP to be the only group Fida could possibly consider affiliating with.

Asked to comment on allegations that many of the 4 000 who attended the Fida launch last weekend had been under the impression they had come to listen to a church service, Gogotya said: "I saw that kind of comment coming. All those who came did so from out of their own free volition, because they believed in what the party is about."

Gogotya denies he or his party is funded by government.

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CSO: 3400/187

GAZANKULU CHIEF URGES MEMBERSHIP IN NEW MOVEMENT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 87 p 8

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H W E Ntsan'wisi, this week admitted that circulars were sent to civil servants in the homeland urging them to join Ximoko Xa Rixaka movement.

Ximoko Xa Rixaka, which in English means "The Whip of the Nation", is seen in the homeland as Gazankulu's version of Inkatha.

Speaking at the movement's annual general meeting at Chachulani Hall in Giyani, Professor Ntsan'wisi, who is also president of the movement, said the circular was in response to representations made to the executive by civil servants who

were not happy with other civil servants.

He launched a vehement attack on newspapers for "misinforming" their readers about the activities and policies of his organisation, saying Ximoko would not leave unanswered "the unjustified remarks directed against it and its leadership."

The *Sowetan* reported in May this year that all government employees in the homeland were given until June 25 to join the organisation or face disciplinary action.

Treasurer of the movement, Mrs E Shibambu, was quoted in the report as saying that membership of Ximoko was compulsory.

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CSO, 3400/187

PRETORIA INTERCOMMUNITY RELATIONS WEEK PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Jun 87 p 23

[Text] A campaign to actively promote relations between the various communities in Pretoria was announced yesterday.

The goal of the organizers is to counteract the negative, right-wing image that Pretoria has in certain circles, in the hope that the campaign will result in better relations throughout the country. The focal point is a relations week that will be held in the city in September.

The initiative for the effort was taken by a group consisting primarily of young people, including well-known former and current student leaders, as well as other well-known Pretorians, such as the actress Dot Feldman, from Eersterust.

This action committee for the relations week is acting under the auspices of the Relations Committee of Pretoria. This committee, chaired by Prof Hoffie Hofmeyr of the Department of Church History at the University of South Africa, has for some time been working on promoting communication between the city's Colored and White communities in particular.

The initiative by the action committee is now drawing in the city's Black and Indian population.

The chairman of the action committee is Mr Gustav Gous, former student council member at the University of Pretoria and a past executive committee member of the Afrikaans Students Association. A number of current student council members from the University of Pretoria are also involved in the endeavor.

Mr Gous said at a news conference that the initiative for the relations week developed spontaneously earlier this year from contact that residents of Pretoria, Eersterust, Mamelodi and Laudium already had with each other.

The theme of the week is "Know Each Other/Accept Each Other." It will be held from 8 through 12 September.

Pretoria has a symbolic value, Mr Gous said. To some people, Pretoria--or the Pretoria regime--is a symbol of oppression. Negative incidents in and around

the city contribute to the fact that a negative label is applied to the city. What happens in Pretoria is viewed as being representative of all of South Africa. Initiative by the residents of Pretoria to promote relations could thus have national and international ramifications, Mr Gous said.

According to Prof Hofmeyr, the relations campaign is focusing on building bridges between the peoples of South Africa and on changing people's inclinations and attitudes. The campaign does not wish to intrude on the domain of other institutions, but instead wishes to act in cooperation with and supplementary to all church, cultural, business and government groups that are striving for better relations.

Several such groups have already spoken out in support of the campaign, Prof Hofmeyr said. They include Contact, Dialogue, Building South Africa and Women for South Africa.

According to Mr Gous, the action committee does not want to organize a relations week in which residents simply participate--it wants to motivate the residents of Pretoria to take the initiative themselves of making contact with each other.

The program for the relations week includes contact between interest groups such as cultural and youth movements, sports projects such as a jogging event, a smile day, an art competition for children, and music and theater events. All of these projects will be offered such that a message of better relations will be projected.

12271

CSO: 3401/45

NEED FOR INTERCOMMUNAL COMMUNICATION RAISED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Jun 87 p 10

[Article by Willie Kuhn under the rubric "Political Picture": "Communication Helps: The Younger Generation Must Talk About Solutions, Not Obliteration"]

[Text] A long, sad story can be written about the alienation between groups and people in South Africa. As Nadine Gordimer has said, this was and is indeed a world of strangers.

Last week, this column dealt with the other revolution that South Africa needs in order to halt the communist revolution: the revolution not only of political reform, but also of socio-economic elevation.

Fundamental to this revolution is that relations in this country must improve. South Africa will have to dismantle apartheid to where there are no longer any of its laws, but estrangement will continue since it is difficult to break away from decades of alienation.

This dilemma has again been raised by the report by the Social Affairs Committee of the President's Council. The subject matter is so familiar--and yet none the less disturbing. Listen, for example, to this:

--Many young people, especially in the developing population groups, are completely negatively motivated.

--Many young people are involved in acts of intimidation and terror, which has already cost the country millions of rands and claimed many lives.

It is a fact that insurrection since the 1970s has visibly assumed more and more of a youthful character. The martyrs have often been young people--and the wave of opposition during the 1980s was prepared for by the fact that a major flow of youth fled the country and was trained in various ways.

During the most recent revolts, this has led to the alarming phenomenon that young people have often gotten the Black residential areas into a stranglehold of intimidation. They have even attempted to hold people's courts and have established alternative education as an objective.

Those who are profoundly unhappy about the attitude of youth should keep these developments in mind. It is a shame that it must be done, but it can, if handled positively, be a first step on the long road towards restoring human relations. The crime and revolution element must certainly be tempered in the interest of discussing how basic problems should be solved.

But this discussion should not deal only with issues. Discussion also means getting to know another person in his weal and woe. For this reason, points of encounter must be created solely for the purpose of tearing down walls and getting to know one another.

How difficult this communication often is can be seen from the Menlo Park incident, which has yet to subside entirely. A well-intentioned attempt to hold a mixed athletics gathering so that White and Black could begin to deal with part of their activities normally was suddenly saddled with racial fear and blind prejudice.

Other school sports as well must sometimes struggle under this burden of political meddling. Just think about the history of problems with Cravenbaker rugby. Even today there continue to be occasional statements that make one realize that racial intolerance is far from dead.

And yet, one often encounters cases of praiseworthy sensitivity that can truly serve as a paradigm for all individuals and organizations. There was, for example, the Defense Force officer who recently remarked with a glint in his eye that they receive so many soccer invitations from the Black area in which they serve that they cannot keep up.

Even foreign publications have noted that security forces sometimes move about among Blacks with so much leisure that it is impossible to believe that there is a state of emergency and so much alleged hate of everything that has to do with the authorities.

Battles can be won with communication, and if both parties first realize what gains can be made from it, they will have more of them.

Communication also had a great deal to do with the success of Soweto Day. There were few incidents--because the leftist organizations said in advance that it should be a non-violent celebration.

The South African Police played an equally important role, through distributing thousands of pamphlets in which Blacks were asked to remain peaceful, emphasizing that they were there for their protection. The police even called its presence a hand of friendship.

Afterwards, it was announced that the police has plans to improve communication between itself and the Black residential areas, such as through talks with community leaders.

Because of this communication strategy, we are suddenly experiencing detente on one of the most dangerous fronts in South Africa: the one between the security forces and primarily Black urban areas.

A small (or perhaps a very large?) bit of alienation has been eliminated. It is no longer entirely a world of strangers.

If security forces and young athletes can set an example, then others can surely do so as well. It is for this very reason that the report by the President's Council should provide an impetus for everyone to at least end the radical division and suspicion in the ranks of the youth.

South Africa is now building on the next generation of young political leaders, who will begin to assume power before the turn of the century. Shall we allow them to approach the future in a spirit of general negativeness, or are we in fact going to attempt to improve conditions so that the next generation will begin to talk about solutions instead of eradication?

The revolution of attitudes is certainly just as important as the search for new political formulas, the construction of housing for the Black middle class, etc. If South Africa does not move perceptibly on all these fronts, a military solution will be all that remains later on.

12271

CSO: 3401/45

BUSINESSMEN WARNED AGAINST FALSE CONFIDENCE

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Jun 87 p 28

[Article by Marlene Britz: "Steyn Warns Against False Confidence"]

[Text] There is no real cause for complacency among South African businessmen and investors. The current period of calm is an artificial one, and under these circumstances businessmen will be making a mistake if they allow the prevailing economic indicators to instill in them a feeling of false confidence.

This warning was issued by Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, in the most recent FORUM newsletter from Old Mutual.

However, Mr Steyn immediately added that he was not attempting to take South African businessmen back to the feeling of melancholy that they are in the process of breaking out of.

He certainly does not want to undermine the very fragile sense of confidence by investors and consumers that is hopefully beginning to take root.

Instead, his appeal is directed towards businessmen and their advisors, emphasizing that they should take positive steps in the economic, social and political domains. In this sense, Mr Steyn issued three appeals.

First of all, confidence in South Africa's resilience and adaptability must be developed. Secondly, it is necessary that the prerequisites for investor confidence be spelled out very clearly to the government; thirdly, there is a strong need for a proper investment focus.

In his opinion, South African businessmen have for decades had the prerogative of doing what they do best, namely making money, which is a very serious matter.

The country's political problems have always been in the back of their heads, but during years of positive economic growth and a relatively stable climate, these problems assumed a number two position after the practical matters of the market.

This pattern changed from time to time when the underlying conflicts in the community rose to the surface.

In particular, the 1950s and early 1960s--the Sharpeville era--the early 1970s and the emergence of the Black labor movement, the unrest in Soweto and naturally the most recent crisis, which is the most extensive and long-lasting unrest that the country has ever experienced, were all periods of crisis.

In each of these crisis periods, and especially during the most recent one, South African businessmen have reacted by expressing great concern about political stability. As individuals and by way of employer organizations, they have raised their voices and asked for political action in order to restore stability. They did not simply protest, Mr Steyn said.

In the newsletter, Mr Steyn also issued an appeal to businessmen not to give their support to sustained projects involving the Group Areas Act, but rather to also make their opposition to that law as audible as possible.

He further noted that the state has for some time committed itself to the privatization of services. If privatization is left up to a group of state bureaucrats, it will probably be a long process, he feels.

South Africa's businessmen can help make it possible for all the population groups in the community to live a normal life as first-class citizens.

12271

CSO: 3401/45

BRIEFS

BOPHUTHATSWANA ON ID SYSTEM--The Bophuthatswana Government has condemned statements referring to the issuing of South African identity documents to the area's citizens. Bophuthatswana's secretary for Information and Foreign Services, Mr I. J. Reid, said no agreement has been reached between Mmabatho and Pretoria pertaining to such identity documents. He said no agreement could be reached unless there is full respect for the full sovereignty of the Republic of Bophuthatswana." "South Africa is encroaching upon the sovereignty of our nation by stating that the processing of such documents is now in effect." Mr Reid also said his government was aware of suggestions in the Press that the newly extended state of emergency in South Africa is also applicable in Bophuthatswana. "This allegation is false. There is no state of emergency in our nation. There is no censorship in Bophuthatswana," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Jul 87 p 9] /9274

OPPOSITION CALLS ON TRANSKEI TO REJOIN RSA--Transkei opposition party leader Caledon Mda this week called on the Transkei government to renounce independence and to rejoin South Africa. Taking part in the Foreign Affairs vote in the Umtata National Assembly, he said the type of sovereignty Transkei had taken brought insecurity for its people. Mda, leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, said: "We sought political freedom not as an end in itself, but as a means to use in the struggle for blacks' liberation from all destabilising and dehumanisation inhibitions." [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 5 Jul 87 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/181

JAPAN SUCCEEDS U.S. AS NATION'S LARGEST TRADING PARTNER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Stephen Rogers]

[Text]

JAPAN has succeeded the United States as South Africa's largest trading partner.

Trade between the two increased by 27% last year to R8,3-billion from R6,53-billion in 1985 while US-SA trade declined marginally to R7,26-billion in 1986.

Furthermore, Japanese trade produces a healthy trade surplus for SA. Imports from Japan increased to R3,12-billion last year from R2,33-billion in 1985, but exports to Japan rose to R5,18-billion from R4,2-billion, increasing the trade surplus to R2,06-billion from R1,87-billion in 1985.

Embarrassed

However, Japan's prominence has come about because of the rand's decline against the yen more than any surge in physical trade. Japanese sources in SA confirm that in yen terms trade between the two countries actually dropped by 80-billion yen to 607-billion yen in 1986. But the rand fell by 30% against the yen between 1985 and 1986, resulting in rand receipts from Japanese trade rising.

The Japanese Government is embarrassed about the

trade link with SA. But is has imposed limited sanctions against SA. Two years ago it banned imports of Krugers and halted sales of computers to the SA Police and the Defence Force.

Last September it halted imports of SA iron and steel products.

But trade between the two continues. At the beginning of the year SA mines concluded a deal to supply steam coal to Japan, undercutting Australian competitors. Tokyo, aware of the importance of the SA link, said it did not favour comprehensive economic sanctions against SA.

About 55 Japanese companies operate in SA although 10 pulled out last year. Contact is stimulated by the Japan External Trade Organisation's (Jeto) office in Johannesburg which sends SA economic and business data to its head office in Tokyo. However, Jeto stresses that it does not promote trade links between Japan and SA.

Japanese imports to SA consist mainly of parts for cars and trucks. More than 84 000 Japanese cars were sold in SA last year. Total import figures are not available from the motor industry. However, it is estimated that imported Japanese parts

comprise between 50% and 60% of the retail value of each car.

The rand's fall against the yen has been partly responsible for the large price increases in Japanese cars. Other imports that are everyday items for SA consumers are electrical appliances, including videos and television sets, for which there is a strong demand.

Coal is the single largest export to Japan but other minerals are also shipped to the far east including manganese, aluminium and ferrous alloys. In recent years a healthy market has also developed for exports of consumer and industrial products.

John Bell, managing director of Breyer Development Services, believes that these exports could increase.

On a quality basis, SA goods compete favourably with other imports to Japan. Trade restrictions for most SA goods are no more severe than for other countries.

Mr Bell confirms that many SA firms, becoming aware of the potential market in Japan, have made inquiries about exporting. The increasing popularity of European furnishings in Japanese houses could provide an export opportunity.

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CSO: 3400/183

TAIWANESE INTEREST IN KWANDEBELE GROWS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Fiona Collins]

[Text]

THE Taiwanese government's lifting of foreign exchange restrictions has led to hopes in KwaNdebele that new funds will flood in for investment.

Already looked upon as a prime site by Taiwanese businessmen, interest in its new industrial suburb of Ekandustria is reportedly high.

Even before the restrictions were lifted, the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) was reporting an average of 30 applications a month from Taiwanese and other investors.

After a visit to Taiwan by KwaNdebele and KNDC officials, interest in the region has risen, a Press spokesman says.

Finance Minister Z D Mnguni recently addressed over 200 industrialists in Taiwan on investment opportunities in the state.

The spokesman says two Taiwanese groups, comprising 25 potential investors, have visited the state investigating the feasibility of setting up factories. Another three entrepreneurs are investing and 12 more are hoping to join them.

Another three Taiwanese businessmen have applied to set up a plastics factory, a stationery business and a food processing plant, he adds.

TRANSKEI LURES RSA WHOLESALERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jun 87 p 5

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

TRANSKEI consumers are estimated to have spent R440m in SA last year. To slow the flow of capital out of the region, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) says there are moves to encourage major SA wholesalers to move in.

Total consumer spending of Transkei residents was R1 635m in 1984, and the TDC estimates that it is increasing at a rate of about 22% a year.

TDC development GM Pieter Bosch says Metro is to enter the Transkei wholesale market on a management agreement with a consortium of Transkeian businessmen, and several others are poised to enter the market. A Metro Cash and Carry outlet is due to open next March.

In the commercial sector, the TDC only provides financing to ventures which are wholly or partly Transkeian owned. The TDC has concentrated most of its development efforts in the industrial field, primarily attracting foreign firms (including SA) wholly-owned by outside interests but with an economic spin-off for Transkei, such as employment.

But ventures wholly-owned by outsiders receive only a maximum 20% of their finance requirement in direct TDC financial assistance. A joint venture struc-

tured on a tripartite basis receives up to 70% TDC financing.

The TDC buys and finances industries and business in the Transkei with the aim of eventually transferring share option and ownership to Transkeians, either directly or through an investment company. In this way it raises funds for further development without erosion of its own asset base. Its finances are bolstered by share capital from government and loan funding raised to finance investments.

Strong balance sheet

Bosch said the TDC's balance sheet was presently very strong. The corporation had assets worth R175m and a share capital strength in excess of R3m. It employed 1 722 people, he said. In the 10 years of its existence it has also given loans to 975 Transkeians worth a total of R39m.

Bosch said Transkei had 35 industrial concerns in 1976 and now had 125 — 93 of which were attracted by the concession package. He said Transkei should not be compared with Ciskei. While the latter offered a tax haven, it had attracted largely export-orientated companies which, if affected by sanctions, could not easily diversify into local markets.

Bosch said the interest in Transkei from the Far East had been so great that they were considering appointing an agent in Taiwan.

He said industry was not unduly affected by Transkei's political situation, as political turmoil affected primarily higher government echelons and was not the unrest on a widespread basis that SA suffered.

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CSO: 3400/178

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF CURRENT ECONOMIC GROWTH NOTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 28 Jun 87 p 1

[By David Carte in "Carte Blanche" column]

[Text]

Before we cheer about 3,2% economic growth in the first quarter of this year, we should examine some of the negatives.

Most alarming has been the trend in gross domestic fixed investment.

The graph shows that it is down nearly 50% in real terms since the peak of 1981.

Investment in mines, factories and the infrastructure enlarges the economic machine and enables it to produce more goods and services.

It is the long-term determinant of our wealth and welfare. It is also the prime generator of jobs. Its precipitous decline and reluctance to rise are serious.

Investment has been stalled for nearly seven years because of sluggish growth, crippling interest rates, confiscatory taxation of consumers, savers and companies and because of high supposed risk.

Between 1980 and 1986, the private sector actually shed 21 000 jobs. The Government stepped up employment by a net 205 000.

According to Central Statistical Services, the number of workers on the job market increased by 1,5-million.

Real remuneration a worker has fallen by 8,5% in the past two years.

Another disturbing point is that export volumes have been stagnant for two years in spite of a weak rand and are at the level of 1980's.

As the economy picks up, import volumes are rising sharply. The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments fell from an annualised R12,9-billion in the fourth quarter of last year to R7,4-billion in the first quarter of 1987.

Bearing in mind the obligation to service and repay foreign debt, these trends could imply a squeeze on the BoP and necessitate economic brakes sooner than we all would like.

It seems that neither consumers nor companies believe that today's negative real interest rates can last.

Why else are consumers so reluctant to borrow and to spend? Why are firms unwilling to stock up?

The third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1986 were the only ones since the second quarter of 1982 in which stocks rose. Tight asset management is still the only game in town.

More depressing numbers are in the indicators of real activity.

Gold-mining production has fallen 12,2% in volume terms from 1985 and non-gold-mining production is down by 8,4%.

Building plans passed (in 1980 prices) are down by 50% since 1984 and new vehicles sold by 35%.

A positive is that electricity generated rose by 50% between 1980 and 1986, reflecting a buoyant mining sector and perhaps treatment of lower-grade ore at high rand prices of gold.

The final negative is the inflation rate of 17,3% in the first quarter, boosted by a 25,8% rise in food prices.

Now we get to the question of economic management. To its credit, the Government is giving the Third-World sector belated economic assistance.

It has launched job-creation programmes. It is spending hundreds of millions of rands more on education. This will underpin growth — one day.

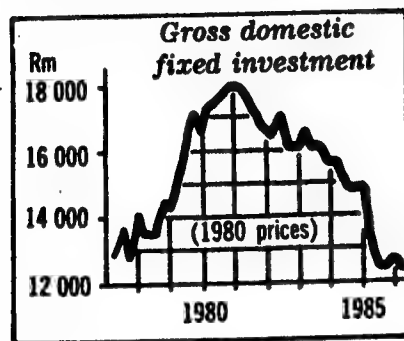
The Government has started to foster small business and, although deregulation is slow, the authorities are making the right noises about encouraging the informal sector.

Spending on black housing is consumption, not investment, but it will provide an immediate shot in the arm to the economy and is socially desirable.

In the Government's tortuously inefficient way, through decentralisation incentives, aid to former homelands and the creation of regional services councils, etc, it is redistributing income.

But while it is cutting the cake more equitably these days, it is still eating far too much itself.

Its consumption spending — mainly salaries and wages — was R23,8-billion last year compared with R13-billion in 1982.



Step one in a recovery programme should be to reduce non-critical bureaucratic spending. That would save billions and permit tax cuts.

Unfortunately, given the tribal nature of politics in SA, reduced Government spending seems inconceivable. Layer after layer of government is being added.

The Government has paid close attention to cutting the cake, but it has criminally neglected GROWTH of the cake.

Domestic demand is inadequate to take up industrial capacity and when it does revive we may soon run into BoP problems.

As difficult and unpalatable as it may be with sanctions overhanging us, for vigorous long-term growth we are FORCED to take active steps, a la Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea, to promote manufactured exports.

We must add more value to our mineral exports or forever be at the mercy of unpromising commodity prices.

This implies far reaching political and economic reform — and a change of mind set. It means more active management of the economy.

It means more real investment, as opposed to chasing paper on the stock exchange — some of whose billions must be channeled into productive investment.

Above all, the Government needs to collaborate with the private sector in a sort of economic council of war.

The rand must be kept down in the long run, promoting investment in export capacity.

Investment and export incentives should be increased and the rate of corporate and private tax reduced.

We could also start to emulate successful Pacific Basin economies by developing a dual economy, big business doing the high-tech, capital-intensive work and farming out the rest to a deregulated small business and informal sector.

Another obviously needed reform is to encourage households to save, and thus to fund investment, by making interest on savings tax free up to, say, R10 000.

All a fat hope, mind you, while tribal interests predominate.

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CSO: 3400/183

HEUNIS LAUNCHES NATION'S FIRST TECHNOPARK AT STELLENBOSCH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A multi-million rand technopark for South African research and development in this field of high technology, was launched at Stellenbosch yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

The Stellenbosch Technopark will enable high-tech companies to use the skills and services of scientists and technologists to solve projects and develop technological know-how and products.

The South African Inventions Development Corporation (Saiscor), a division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, will support the project by means of loans and advice to companies in the technopark.

Since the first development in the United States in 1953, more than 150 technoparks have been established in the US, Britain, Europe, Japan and Taiwan.

Professor Christo Viljoen, dean of the faculty of engineering at Stellen-

bosch University, initiated the concept and a symposium was held last August to plan the project, under the auspices of the faculty.

Subsequently a 20-year loan of R5 million was made to Stellenbosch by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning for the development of infrastructure at the technopark.

Yesterday, Mr Heunis turned the first sod at the technopark where 42 sites currently valued at R15 million will be available to companies participating in the project.

At last year's seminar, Mr Heunis stressed the need for the "transfer of technology" from scientists and technologists to the business sector in order to stimulate the economy and provide job opportunities.

According to world banks, 50 countries have already identified participation in the manufacture of high-tech products as "a necessary component of and condition for economic growth".

Mr Heunis said South Africa's gross national product had grown by an average of less than three percent a year over the past 15 years as compared with the 4,5 percent to 5 percent necessary to accommodate new entrants in the labour market.

Only the manufacturing industry could achieve the tempo of industrialisation which was needed to fulfil the growth and employment targets identified by the economic development programme.

Prof Viljoen said the technopark would create "a close symbiotic relationship between universities and industry".

"The only two career groups who are in a position to create employment opportunities are engineers and entrepreneurs.

"Considering the increasing importance of our manufacturing industry, we must develop unique products for the export market.

"South Africa must move away from exporting raw material and pro-

cess them locally. This demands a high level of applied research and development.

"It is here that the roles of the university, technopark and industry come together," said Prof Viljoen.

Construction of the infrastructure at the park is due to start in October, with the first phase of the conference and administration complex being completed during 1988.

On completion of the technopark about 250 square metres will be under roof and this will represent an investment of R200 million at present prices.

According to literature prepared by the Stellenbosch Technopark, the project will enable the universities of Stellenbosch, Cape Town and the Western Cape, and the Cape and Peninsula technikons to provide basic research on a contract basis for firms in the technopark.

University and technikon personnel will be available as consultants to firms in the technopark, with advanced training and courses available to

the high-tech sector.

While major high-tech companies may buy premises, the technopark will give special attention to the needs of small one-man or two-man firms including office space and support services.

Among the research and development institutes at this University of Stellenbosch whose services will be available at the technopark are those dealing with electronics, polymet science, electrical technology, biotechnology, economic research, applied management services, computer science, and mechanical, industrial, structural, chemical, and civil engineering.

Cape Town University offers biomedical, mechanical, materials, chemical, electrical, and electronic engineering, as well as energy, acoustics, photogrammetry, remote sensing, surveying, and applied mechanics research.

In addition to the sophisticated apparatus, laboratories and personnel of these units, the University of the Western Cape, Cape Technikon and Peninsula Technikon will offer other facilities on a contract basis.

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CSO: 3400/183

TRANSVAAL SEES BIG GROWTH IN PROSPECTING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 87 p 7

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Prospecting, mainly for precious stones and metals, reflected a remarkable resurgence during the past year, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs said.

It said, in its latest annual report, main activity had been concentrated in the Transvaal where a large number of prospecting permits were granted.

In the Johannesburg mining district, 32 new prospecting permits covering precious metals were issued and another 145 renewed. These involved farms in Westonia, Randfontein, Krugersdorp and Vanderbijlpark.

At present, 21 mining leases for precious metals comprising 15 022ha cover these areas. As well, some 95 599 precious metal claims are also held in this area.

Alluvial

The report said in the same district, 468 base mineral claims were also held, reflecting the more intensified interest in mineral deposits close to Johannesburg.

In the Klerksdorp district, some 47 000ha of land is still proclaimed as alluvial diggings, with 82 people conducting active digging operations.

And, another 130 prospecting cer-

tificates were issued during the year, reflecting that the search for diamonds continued unabated in this district.

A total of 333 prospecting permits were either newly issued or renewed during 1986, with another 29 prospecting and digging agreements entered into.

An application for a prospecting lease over a portion of the Vaal River bed opposite the farm Witkop in the Potchefstroom district was also now under consideration.

In the Pietersburg district, prospecting by De Beers has reached a "crucial" stage.

Gravelotte Emeralds, which is in the same district, has converted 3 641 base mineral claims to precious metal claims, and another 600 claims have been acquired by the company with a view to starting up a gold-mining operation.

In the historical alluvial gold mining district of Barberton, active prospecting work is also still being

carried out.

Mining of gold is also being undertaken on several farms in the district, and as wide afield as Graskop, Pilgrim's Rest and Lydenburg.

The report said these reef gold mines were reopened during the year: the Clutha mine near Barberton; Golden Jubilee mine near Pilgrim's Rest; and the Lisbon mine, also near Pilgrim's Rest.

New mine

Two new shafts have been sunk and four old ones reopened by the Neptune Transvaal Gold Mining Estate at Grootfontein, also in the Pilgrim's Rest area.

And a new gold mine was opened near Barberton by Southland Energy Corporation during the year.

In all, 13 prospecting permits, some 91 796 claims, four mining leases and two mining concessions were held in this district, reflecting an extremely intensified revival of mining interest in the Eastern Transvaal.

MORE DECISIONMAKING FROM SURPLUS-PRODUCING BLACK FARMERS URGED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Heloise Henning]

[Text]

SIMON BRAND has warned policy-makers that restructuring white agriculture without including surplus-producing black farmers would be shortsighted.

The only way these farmers will get into marketing board-controlled markets, however, would be through negotiations with government, said Brand, chairman and CE of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Agricultural issues are riddled with political implications. The pressure to abolish the Group Areas Act has not yet been matched with demand for the removal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which effectively removed from blacks the right of ownership of 87% of land then declared "white".

Brand said the Land Act is coming up in discussions (in the circles of power and lobbies of pressure) but more important — and without any need to tamper with legislation — is the fact that most white farms are being managed by blacks.

"We need to be looking at training and into the contractual relationships between white farmers and their employees," Brand said.

The old white argument that black subsistence farmers would never become surplus producers because they were not prepared to take the risks of large investments in crop production was not only discriminatory but also fallacious.

The example given of the farmer who declined to plant one year because he had produced a surplus the previous year does not take into

account his lack of access to the markets. "In fact, he was acting with economic rationality towards the market. I, too, would be loath to plant maize when there were stacks of cobs lying around my yard rotting. Why produce another surplus?" asked Brand, who wrote his doctoral thesis on the contributions of agriculture to the economic development of SA since 1910.

The fact is that these farmers have not had the infrastructure to deliver their surpluses to market. However, their response to the provision of infrastructures is overwhelming.

While it has become possible for blacks to belong to co-operatives, legislation is only presently being prepared to make available to black farmers Land Bank finance for crop production credit and buying land.

Emphasis changed

Until recently the homeland development corporations had created large-scale farms employing local people as mere labourers. While these complexes were impressive and improved the area's production they ran on deficits because of lack of entrepreneurial participation.

The emphasis has changed. Smallholders can produce marketable surpluses, generate employment and economic spillovers. Success has already been achieved in Natal among smallhold sugar farmers and in Kangwane among cotton growers. A central processing plant provides the marketing needs for the primary producer's cash needs.

In the past year the Development Bank have progressed in the formulation of policy for smallhold farmers. In the 1986/7 financial year the bank's loan value of R51,7m — from the total in loans of R925m — was approved for agricultural projects. In addition, loans have been approved for water supply and other infrastructural provision in rural areas.

The bank believes smallholders have contributed to agricultural production and increased standards of rural living. It is at this point that black farmers' feasibility must be measured against white commercial farmers, Brand said.

While there is a considerable rethink on the provision of subsidies to farmers and the functions of marketing boards it remained the function of government, for the public good, to provide agricultural research and guidance. And to provide the network of infrastructure necessary for input of distributors and access to markets.

Excessive control on marketing had to be avoided. It would be hopeless for black farmers to produce but then be excluded from markets.

Marketing boards needed to provide the macro-perspectives on both world and local markets. Agricultural field officers, provided by the agricultural authorities, should accordingly give guidance to farmers. These decisions should not be left to the individual farmer. But the organisation of the boards needed to be improved.

"All parties must be involved in SA's decision-making bodies," said Brand. The Meat Board, for instance, provided quotas on application to Bophuthatswana, but without the participation of the farmers or their authorities. At present the majority of farmers living in self-governing and independent homelands produce less than their subsistence needs. Most farms are run by women and children while the men become migrant workers to supplement the family's basic needs.

The TBVC and self-governing homelands produce only 5% of SA's agricultural produce but have a potential to yield 25%, Brand said.

SACC GENERAL SECRETARY DISCUSSES ROLE OF COUNCIL IN STRUGGLE

Durban POST NATAL in English 1-4 Jul 87, 8-11 Jul 87

[Interview with General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches Frank Chikane, by Ameen Akhalwaya; date and place not given]

[Part I: 1-4 Jul 87 p 8]

[Text]

THE SACC had Bishop Tutu as a very high profile leader. His successor Dr Beyers Naude took a less prominent public role, probably because he saw himself as a caretaker general secretary. How would you see your role in the SACC?

People have different gifts and qualities, and we are also called into the ministry in different ways, so no person is going to be like another.

God uses me the way in which I am and I believe that my ministry within the SACC will be determined by the particular need at a particular time, so it is just not a matter of profile of a person.

It is a matter of what ministry one will be doing at a particular time and if that puts the SACC into a higher profile it will be because of the particular ministry one would be involved in.

IN terms of what the SACC has done and what it will be doing, can you elaborate more on its actual role?

The SACC to me is an ecumenical organisation which has a specific mission as a church organisation to minister to the needs of the people in this country, and it has tried its level best to do that.

In fact if the SACC wasn't here most of the victims of apartheid would be in more difficulties than they are now, and I'm expecting that it will not only continue with that ministry but even carry it beyond what it has been doing by developing means and ways of intervening in the conflict situation we find ourselves in, which is creating enormous problems in terms of our pastoral responsibilities.

If the crisis reaches levels where more and more people feel there is nothing else but to resort to violence, that creates pastoral problems for the church.

But in the past the church would say to those people: Please don't be involved in violence.

My motto is that we need to offer these people something else, to be able to say to them: Please don't

be involved in violence.

If you have no alternative then it creates a crisis of legitimacy, of credibility, whether in fact you can tell other people what to do and what not to do.

This is the major crisis the church finds itself in.

The people in power clearly are not prepared to talk.

They are committed to defending the privileges of whites and they go all out to have their elections alone.

(State President) PW Botha thinks he's now got the mandate and he's going to carry it out. Blacks have not mandated him and that indicates that all those others who don't want to talk to him on his terms, have to be clobbered.

That's what he is saying.

When he renewed the state of emergency he actually said we're going to fight the ANC, we're not going to talk to them.

Therefore the church, as this crisis intensifies, has a crisis on its hands as well in the sense that for us to be able to minister to the community, we'll have to address those questions, contradictions and realities that we are facing.

The Government and its supporters, especially some in the mainstream Press, have identified the SACC as an "enemy".

IS this aimed at convincing white people how "bad" the SACC is, and has that had any effect within the SACC on relations between blacks and whites?

I would be surprised if a crude, illegitimate, unjust system like apartheid could fail to see the SACC as an enemy. If it didn't, then we would not have done our ministries.

The fact is that the system is so evil that anybody who stands for justice will have to be seen as an enemy because of their particular interest. Therefore the SACC helps the victims apartheid is responsible for, it challenges the apartheid laws which cause misery to people because of the institutional violence apartheid is engaged in.

The SACC therefore is obstructing the apartheid system's mission to cause more misery or continue oppressing the people in this country. It is problematic in the sense that the Government victimises members and staff of the SACC, but in terms of each ministry, the SACC can't say that because we are declared enemies, we must change our view.

On the black-white question, there are whites — maybe the majority — who have problems with the SACC, even if they belong to member-churches of the SACC, simply because the SACC's ministry contradicts their very interests, the privileges apartheid provides for them. So I don't expect them to be comfortable.

But then you have the greater part of the black community which is a victim of apartheid, becoming the ones who see the value, the role, the ministry of the SACC, even if they don't agree with it in terms of its faith, its religion and so on.

But at least they see some hope in it, because they know when they go there (to the SACC) they will get some assistance in terms of the whole dynamic of the pressure apartheid puts on them.

YOU rose to prominence as a black consciousness (BC) proponent during the height of the BC era. You became very prominent in the progressive democratic movement (which subscribes to the Freedom Charter). Would your role in the SACC be seen by the one as not being sympathetic to it?

I belong to the stock of the early Seventies, and I was part of Saso (SA Students' Organisation). BC was manifest mainly in the form of Saso and later in the Black Peoples' Convention. Our understanding then was to pull blacks together to fight against their psychological and physical oppression. The focus was more on mental liberation.

I found that experience very useful. Now I've talked to various people, some of whom think BC was a reactionary movement.

I've said to them I don't think that's correct, because I am proud of that history. I've also talked to a number of people who were close to (late BC leader) Steve Biko and Barney Pityana (now living abroad), and all agree that you cannot conclude BC was reactionary. It wasn't.

It was a necessary development in the history of struggle. When I went to the UDF and provided leadership there, it wasn't, as some commentators say, just a crossover from one group to another. My participation in the UDF is not necessarily based on a rejection of the BC philosophy. I went there because the UDF concept was the best possible way in which the constitution could be opposed, and I think history validated my decision. The success of the UDF proved this. I'm interested in dealing with the evil. I'm not sold to a ideology. I don't believe an ideology is an end in itself. It's a means to an end. If it becomes an end in itself, it's no longer serving the purpose.

The strategy conceived around the concept of the UDF was the best and indeed proved to be the best in the long run. I offered my time for a short while to provide leadership during the crucial time of the tricameral elections. It is for this reason that I did not stand for election during the 1985 congress of the UDF because of the demands of the work of my church. Since then I have not held an office again in the UDF although I continued to serve as deputy president of the Soweto Civic Association up to April this year.

My involvement with the UDF is based therefore on my faith. It is based on my calling to minister to those who are in need. I believe in getting involved with people rather than making moral pronouncements about their struggle from the outside.

For instance I've said to people: Let us try the non-violent method of resistance to the new apartheid constitution. Some vehemently opposed this, citing the experience of the ANC in the Sixties. I argued that although it is risky, it is the only way in which we could register our message.

This is how I got involved in the UDF. The message I got was: Don't just tell us how to do it — come and do it with us. I still feel it is necessary for blacks to go through the BC experience because there are still blacks who believe whites are superior. But I have problems if that philosophy becomes an end in itself which creates contradictions you can't handle. When people begin to be clouded by their conception of reality to an extent that they can't see the sacrifices Mandela is making, that Biko made, then we're lost.

[Part II, 8-11 Jul 87 p 8]

[Text]

Many of us who went through the black consciousness grinding, as you did, agree with your distinction between the original bc philosophy and the ideology manifested now in Azapo. However, one assessment is that sections of the UDF, to show they are "nonracial", bend over backwards to woo whites at the expense of black unity, while sections in Azapo, in order to show they are black exclusivist, deride whites in a way that could be construed as racist. So at times we have a racialistic attitude on one side and a tokenistic attitude on the other. What is your view?

IN the beginning of the eighties when this conflict emerged in public I used to say there are people who

want to emphasise the race model of social analysis and others who want to use the class model.

One group would imagine there is no racism, there is only class, and another that there is no class, just racism. I've tried it on both sides, then realised we're not being honest, we're not intelligently analysing reality.

In the course of time those dynamics changed. Today Azapo talks about socialism. In the past others were accused of being involved in socialist class struggles, and now all of us are actually talking the same language.

There are other interests, other than those of the particular ideological interests at play. I remember (Soweto Civic Association chairman) Dr Nthato Motlana putting it very clearly at one meeting. He said:

"All of us are now talking about socialism, so what's the problem?"

But you can see the dishonesty in this — the view that because I belong, I need to defend without being open enough to look at reality. That has been a tragedy in the black community, as I have said before.

But now we are closer than we have ever been but some people are so sold into a particular position that they don't see any possibility of ever being together again. Organisations are like churches — if you form a different church, you can't allow unity because you may lose your position.

So when you cause the division you create positions and interests and benefits, and highlight personal achievements. That's why even the Church Unity Commission could not make much progress simply because unity involves a lot of factors, and the same has happened in the political arena.

People who lived in the seventies believe blacks should be in one organisation, they must think the same, they must not differ. I disagree. That's childish. We were naive to think that because we are all oppressed, we would all think alike.

It doesn't work like that. We need to allow people to think differently. But we must realise that we also need to be critical, and that we must be mature enough to handle the differences. When the differences lead to violent confrontation, it means we have no maturity.

We are talking about the future that is the same, so it's a matter of how you verbalise it and make it look different. But I don't see any difference that warrants people being victimised and used by the system to a level where we even lose life. It's senseless.

You obviously don't see eye to eye with Inkatha. What would your position be in the SACC with regard to it?

THE church has to be open all the time. I don't agree with PW Botha at all, but I have a ministry to carry out. If I don't agree with a person, it does not mean I cannot minister to him/her. If someone is a sinner — to use theological terms — I cannot help him/her without ministering to that person. If a person is a murderer, I don't agree with the tendencies within him, but I have to help him. That's the role I'm going to play in the SACC of helping all South Africans to realise that God wants justice. Whether you're in the NP or Inkatha or anywhere else, the fact is God wants justice and we need to work for it.

What would PW Botha and his government require to do very urgently to give black people hope for peaceful change?

I THINK there's nothing he can do which can change the country and stop the war that's taking place without him saying: "We whites are now prepared to abandon the apartheid system and to withdraw from the monopoly of power. We want all South Africans to come together and make a decision on what type of society, what type of constitution they want."

He needs to create that climate where the Nats must be part of South Africa, and be prepared to accept what South Africans want to have, not what the Nats want to have.

If they stick to what they want and we stick to what we want, we will have to fight. There's no other way to solve the problem. It is only at that stage

that you can consider talking. But this must be preceded by the release of Mandela and other political prisoners and the return of the exiles.

You cannot do it without releasing him and unbanning the organisations. On the other hand you cannot release Mandela without negotiating, because you'll have to lock him up again.

If the Nats lift the state of emergency people in Soweto will hold public meetings and protest against the system. There will be violence and then we're back to square one. If you want to get rid of the violence, you'll have to solve the problem.

There is this propaganda that the ANC wants to come here and take over. The reality is that people are talking about themselves governing the country. It doesn't matter if you're black or white.

There are also blacks who fear that if the Nats were to hand over power, to agree to majority rule, we would end up with worse conflict between the ANC, PAC, Inkatha, Azapo and various others. How do you see it?

IT WOULD be strange in any liberation struggle if there were no different organisations emerging, and it would also be strange if we are free tomorrow and no resistance movement is set up. These things don't happen by chance. The tragedy is that while we are fighting for our liberation some imperialist forces somewhere are planning what they would do if we succeed, so that they can intensify the conflict and say: "See, they're fighting among themselves."

That's happening in Mozambique — screw them up economically, make them hungry, and when that happens, set up a "resistance movement" which can win their support. It's a crude world. I do not believe that this should be the basis of maintaining the status quo.

Why not open it up and let people make their decisions? And if any person wants to continue with a violent confrontation which does not serve the interests of the struggle, the people will deal with the problem then.

PW Botha, reimposing the state of emergency, claimed the ANC was deliberately being violent to keep Mandela in prison to further its own interests. As a spearhead of the "Free Mandela Campaign", how do you view that statement?

PW BOTHA is playing politics. The fact is that he needs to release that man, but he fears that if he releases Mandela and wants to keep power for whites, he is not going to be able to control the situation. That is why Mandela is still in that prison and PW Botha knows you don't solve the problems by talking to your friends — you talk to your "enemy".

So the idea of saying "be my friends first before I talk to you" simply doesn't make sense, nor does asking the ANC to stop violence before they talk. He must talk to those people who have guns, otherwise all of us are dead.

Would the reverse then not apply — that the liberation movements should talk to the Nats who also have the guns?

THE EPG (Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group) mission on South Africa showed that the people who do not want to talk are the regime itself, not the liberation movements.

TRANSVAAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL ON TOWNSHIP IMPROVEMENTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Jul 87 p 6

[Report on interview with the Vice President of the Constitutional Committee of the Transvaal Provincial Administration John Mavuso by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

THE vice-president of the constitutional committee of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Mr John Mavuso, says his first priorities are uplifting the standard of living in black townships and providing more houses.

Giving his first interview since he was appointed to this position by the State President, Mr P W Botha, last July, Mr Mavuso said these could be achieved through the controversial Regional Services Councils.

The former member of the central committee of the Inkatha movement, led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said the introduction of the RSCs was the best thing that ever happened to black local authorities because "it will be the first time they will decide on how the money, from the RSCs, can be allocated to local authorities."

Mr Mavuso, a businessman, is the only black serving in the TPA.

Mr Mavuso, who takes his time before answering questions, said: "In the long run, the black community will benefit a lot from these bodies. The Act states that the money should be used in under-developed areas and nearly all black townships are lacking in a lot of things, especially services."

He said for many years the standard of living in black townships was very low. He said the first task of the RSCs was to improve services like water, electricity and sewerage.

"Roads are also going to be improved and more houses, especially for the low-income group, will be provided. We can achieve this only by participating in the RSCs," Mr Mavuso said.

He said he agreed to

serve in the TPA because it was the only way he could help improve the standard of living in the black townships.

The soft-spoken and reserved man said: "This is not an easy task but I hope that within the next few years, things will have improved. A lot of work is to be done but now that we have the funds, through the RSCs, we will achieve our goals," he said.

He said black councillors have been criticised in the past for doing nothing for the community. He said they could do little because of a lack of funds.

He appealed to the community to give them a chance.

"With the formation of the RSCs and the funds available, the councillors will be able to attend to the people's grievances. This will not be done in a short time," he said.

He said it should be appreciated that councillors have been trying under difficult conditions to do their best. He also said that since his appointment, the Government had stopped evicting squatters.

Squatting, he said, was illegal, but when no

alternative accommodation was available, it could be allowed.

"I do not say people should go out and squat. The Government is doing its best to provide houses. It will take some years before we can overcome this problem. We are doing our best to alleviate the situation," Mr Mavuso said.

He said that it took the Government a long time to create a body in which black and white councillors could discuss the problems of the people, irrespective of colour.

"But we are getting somewhere. The money to finance these RSCs will come from the salaries and wage bill. Other funds will come from an establishment levy which is based mainly on the sales turnover," he said.

The constitutional committee of the TPA is made of six sub-committees: hospital and health service; road and regional services; housing and community development; local government, library and museum services; physical planning and land use; and general provincial services.

Mr Mavuso serves on three of these committees: chairman of the Housing and Community Development Committee; vice-chairman of Local Government,

Library and Museum Services and committee member of Roads and Regional Services Council.

Refused

Mr Mavuso was born in Pongola, Natal. He attended school in Ermelo. In 1945 he settled in Alexandra Township, near Johannesburg.

He refused to speak about his family and his private life. He did say that he was married, had children and lived in Soweto.

He would not say how old he was, how many children he had and what businesses he owned.

He said when he arrived in Alexandra, he joined the now banned African National Congress in the late '40s and was in its youth league. In the early '50s, he was elected secretary of the Alexandra branch of the youth league.

He says that between 1952 and 1979, he was detained and banned on several occasions for serving in political organisations. Mr Mavuso later served on the central committee of Inkatha.

He resigned from the central committee of Inkatha following his appointment to the TPA, but he is still an active member of the movement.

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CSO: 3400/182

FULL EXTENT OF TOWNSHIP LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE REVEALED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 87 p 1

[Article by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text]

The full extent of the lack of infrastructure in black towns on the Reef was revealed for the first time yesterday by the chairman of the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council, Mr Gerrit Bornman.

Delivering his budget address, he said R364 million would be needed over the next five years merely to clear the backlog.

Alexandra had virtually no essential services before the present R75 million upgrading by the Government — no water-borne sewerage system, no storm water drainage, no electricity and only one tarred road.

In Soweto only 30 percent of the houses had running water and the rest had connections to the toilet outbuilding and one tap. These services were supplied from 50 mm mains.

"Although water-borne sewerage is available, insufficient maintenance has been done and blockages and overflowing are widespread, with the Klipspruit relief outfall sewer 75 percent silted up," he said.

RESURFACING

Some 4 000 of the 79 000 houses and 11 800

squatters structures had no electrical connections.

Some 60 percent of the 849 km of roads in the area were tarred and only 100 km of roads were kerbed. "In addition, there are no paved footways and 70 percent of the tarred roads require resurfacing," Mr Bornman said.

In Diepmeadow only a third of the 29 000 houses had running water, the remaining 19 000 had outside toilets and standpipes. All of the houses were supplied with electricity.

Only half of the 400 km of roads were tarred, 60 percent of the properties had refuse bins but the refuse dumps did not meet legal requirements.

Dobsonville was considerably better off, with all the 5 470 houses supplied with electricity and one tap and 47 percent of the 72 km of roads tarred.

Mr Bornman said about R58 million had been requested to clear the backlog in Alexandra, R98 million in Diepmeadow, R18 million in Dobsonville, and R189 million was needed in Soweto — which included provision for regional roads, and some R5,6 million for the Old Potchefstroom Road.

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CSO: 3400/182

REPORT SAYS THOUSANDS OF SQUATTERS DISPLACED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Thousands of squatters around Johannesburg are being displaced and many taken to court as the Government's "orderly urbanisation" policy is put into effect, according to a report on the plight of Witwatersrand squatters.

The report, by the Shackdwellers Project of the Black Sash and the Agency for Industrial Mission, said: "The controls under the policy are being exercised without being balanced by the provision of sufficient affordable serviced land, close to where people find their employment".

The report says the possible exception to this harsh implementation of "orderly urbanisation" is Weiler's Farm where 6 000 people are waiting to move to serviced land on the northern edge of Evaton/Sebokeng.

For the rest, the report says, it is a question of repeated arrests, destruction of homes and property and, at best, temporary refuge.

"Our society deprives countless of its members their most basic rights — shelter, water, accommodation close to work. Homeless people are made into 'illegals'. This means they are denied all services that society owes its members.

"As if this were not bad enough, threats, demolitions, arrests, prosecutions and jail — and the destruction of meagre possessions and food — are added to their daily hardship," the report states.

It details the position of 20 squatter communities,

mostly to the south of Johannesburg but also to the north and west. These include:

- Kibler Park, from which more than 100 people were evicted early this year and reaccommodated by the Johannesburg municipality in a compound at Olifantsvlei. "They have been told they must move on in October," says the report.

- Westonaria, where at least 50 people living in brick outbuildings near a shop must leave the property by the end of the year.

- Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, near Roodepoort, where health authorities have ordered the demolition of illegal shacks.

- Seven sites accommodating about 2 300 people in the Grasmere area, which has been designated for Indian occupation.

- Big Farms, Roodepoort where 100 people are awaiting rehousing and where repeated destruction of shacks has occurred.

- Various townships where people who cannot get formal housing have simply moved on to vacant land. This has occurred in Kaitshong, various parts of Soweto (Protea, Mshenguville and Chicken Farm) and in Tembisa.

About 800 squatters in the Balfour township of Siyathemba have also been served with notice to move from the land they have occupied in the "buffer zone". The period of notice expires this week.

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CSO: 3400/184

BLACK BUSINESS URGED TO ADDRESS LAND OWNERSHIP ISSUE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 87 p 11

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

The goals and strategies of black businessmen would be non-starters if they did not follow the path of national redress for the land that was taken away from them, Co-ordinated Marketing managing director Mr Reuel Khoza said yesterday.

Delivering a keynote speech at the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce's (Nafcoc) 23rd annual conference, the theme of which was: "Black business at the crossroads — challenges for the nineties", Mr Khoza listed the land question as one of the pathways that could lead black business out of the crossroads.

He also suggested the establishment of serious think-tanks to deliberate on guidelines towards a common goal.

He told more than 800 delegates the challenge facing black businessmen was to act more like "a political as well as economic pressure group".

He said black business had played no role in resisting the dispossession and denial of opportunities for black people, because by definition, black business did not exist.

The machinery of economic repression had ground black eco-

nomic activity into oblivion.

He said: "We cannot be at the crossroads as business people because we have yet to start our journey. Black business has been stifled and legislated out of existence since the late 1880s."

He added that blacks were dispossessed of their land as a strategy designed to make them dependent on employment from whites.

Today, some of South Africa's greatest hopes lay in the wisdom, courage and the strength of the labour movement to effect changes.

Organisations such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Council of Trade Unions set the labour relations agenda of this country.

Another speaker, a senior research fellow at the University of Zululand, Mr Paul Zulu, called on African traders to review seriously their relationship with employees.

He said they should encourage their employees to belong to unions so as to empower them to engage in healthy bargaining positions. He said that in a country where capitalism was associated with racism, Nafcoc should steer clear of this association.

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CSO: 3400/184

SAIRR DIRECTOR: INTEGRATED SCHOOLS PREPARATION FOR FUTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 87 p 11

[Text]

MARITZBURG — South African schoolchildren could be better prepared for the future if increasing integration took place in schools, Mr John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), said last night.

Opening the annual conference of the Natal Teachers' Society in Maritzburg, he said many white schools were half empty, while black schools were overcrowded. This waste was "enormous".

He said in 1986 there had been 153 637 empty places in white schools in South Africa compared with a shortage of 193 575 places in black schools.

Mr Kane-Berman questioned whether teachers and the education authorities were preparing adequately for the future.

He pointed out that a white school child of today would probably have a black secretary and a black boss when he started his first job in 15 years' time.

He asked whether people of different races would be willing and able to deal comfortably and naturally with one another in the South Africa that was emerging, or whether they would look back with regret "or even anger" that their schooling had prepared them for a racially segregated world which did not exist for them.

Mr Kane-Berman said the government was caught between its desire to "fix up" black education and growing pressures to stop public spending getting completely out of hand.

Increasing integration was the only way which stood a chance of reconciling these objectives. "Own affairs" was a luxury that South Africa could not afford, he said.

On strategies for change, he said one was more likely to be successful if one put one's energies into the "de facto erosion" of apartheid than into simply protesting about it, although protest might also have a role to play. He suggested strategies that could be implemented to increase the momentum towards a nonracial system:

Financial support

- To promote the education proposals of the kwaZulu Natal Indaba.

If the government could be persuaded to implement the Indaba's principles the battle for Natal would be half won, in that the structures of education would be more rational and manpower resources would be more cost-effectively employed.

- Increasing privatisation of schools, including existing government schools.

A case could be made out for nonracial semi-state, semi-private schools. The private sector could be approached to provide financial support for government schools that desegregated. A government increasingly short of finance would eventually have to react more favourably to proposals for privatisation than it had done previously.

- The removal of government schools from the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Culture of the House of Assembly to the control of the Department of National Education. The latter department could act as the department of state with the responsibility and power to register nonracial state schools.

- The exposure at every opportunity of the waste of taxpayers' money, caused by the duplication of educational facilities.

- A demand by English-speakers for self-determination over "own affairs".

This demand involved the right to determine who should be admitted to English language schools — "which would of course imply a right to admit academically suited children of all races", he said.

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CSO, 3400/184

BLACK STUDENTS IN WHITE UNIVERSITIES SEEN AS 'TRAITORS'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 87 p 11

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

Black students at white universities were often regarded by the black community as having been "co-opted into the system", a Witwatersrand University student said yesterday.

Mr Sibusiso Mcanyana, a final year social work student, was speaking at a social workers' conference at Wits on the topic "Black students in white universities — perceptions, experience, coping strategies, resources".

He said while the black community saw black people at "white" universities as having been drawn into the system, some sections of the white community saw Wits as becoming a "black communist institution".

Such whites often charged — when black students fared badly academically — that "blacks persistently complain about poor education, yet when given a chance in white universities they do not make the grade and just perpetuate their communist activities".

"I want to send this message to such communities: we do not want favours, we want to be

treated like capable human beings on the basis of merit. Our admission here is not a favour or a mistake. We owe nobody an apology or explanation for being here.

"We have a right which has been denied our fellow blacks and they are instead kept in destitute areas, in detention and others shunted to purposefully created ethnic universities."

Mr Mcanyana criticised the academic support programmes (ASPs) run by Wits to help freshmen attain a certain degree of academic efficiency. ASPs should not be approached in a spirit which regards "blacks as a problem", and Wits should go beyond the "first aid" of the ASP.

"Don't treat the symptoms but the cause. The time taken by the ASP should have been used for academic enrichment. ASPs should be viewed by multiracial universities as short-term responses to educational crises and not as long-term."

Mr Mcanyana also suggested that institutions such as Wits should "Africanise" themselves.

"Academic material must be seen to be addressing the need of indigenous populations."

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CSO: 3400/184

CCAWUSA CLARIFIES POSITION ON MERGER CONGRESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Jul 87 p 17

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

A row is raging within Ccawusa following a congress at the weekend in which three unions in the retail and service sector had to merge. Since this congress allegations have been flying left, right and centre on the decisions.

The *Sowetan* has unfortunately been caught in the crossfire where we are being accused by both factions in this dispute of supporting the other in our attempt to present both sides of the story.

In the interests of our readers, and the thousands of Ccawusa members in the country, we try to present both sides of the argument on this page. Unfortunately we could not get Mr Makhulu Ledwaba who was elected president at the congress at the weekend.

However, we have reproduced comments he and his colleagues made at a Press conference earlier this week.

THE row within the ranks of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union continued to rage yesterday with some national officials claiming they do not recognise the outcome of a conference at which a merger with two other unions is alleged to have taken place.

The union's general

secretary, Mr Vivian Mtwa, and other national officials, Mr William Dichaba, Graham van Wyk, Jeremy Daphne and Cheryl Abrahams, yesterday released a statement stating Ccawusa's position regarding the merger congress which also included the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union (Harwu) and the Retail and Allied Workers Union (Rawu)

which was held at Wits University last weekend.

Approach

Mr Mtwa said at a Ccawusa congress between June 12 and June 14 an approach towards the merger congress was clearly decided upon. The Ccawusa congress was marked by severe tensions and a hard line adopted by the branches holding the majority opinion, according to Mr Mtwa. He said after thoroughly analysing the merger congress, they have concluded that basic democratic practices were not followed, standard meeting procedures were broken and the constitution was not adhered to.

He said problems faced at the merger congress were:

- The determination of credentials was carried out in an ad hoc and inconsistent manner, with the method of determining membership being changed just before the congress was about to begin;

- The congress was formally closed soon after opening. A second meeting was then opened about 45 minutes later with a Ccawusa branch official officiating the opening. The chair of the congress was then asked to chair the second meeting;

- The second meeting was attended by only four of the eight Ccawusa branches, representing about 30 percent of all Ccawusa membership;

- Individuals from the four Ccawusa branches consistently went against the Ccawusa congress mandate, agreeing to change the name of Ccawusa after three months;

- Individuals from the four Ccawusa branches spoke on all the Harwu resolutions with no mandate whatsoever.

Mr Mtwa said: "The second meeting was simply a meeting and in no way was it a merger congress or a decision making body of any kind. The fact that there were many disruptions before the closure of the

Congress was unfortunate, but does not legitimise the second meeting. As such all decisions taken at the second meeting are null and void.

"Consequently we are in fact the national officials and general secretary of Ccawusa, democratically elected through the Ccawusa structures. We see the people elected as good comrades but do not recognise them in their newly elected positions."

He said they were fully committed to one united union under the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). Ccawusa has no argument with Harwu and Rawu and looks forward to forming one powerful union with them in the near future.

The Johannesburg branch of Ccawusa has also distributed pamphlets to members "setting the record straight" and calling for a special Ccawusa congress to sort out problems faced at the merger congress.

Pamphlet

The pamphlet also states that the merger

Congress was unconstitutional, totally undemocratic without a mandate and divisive. As such all decisions taken are null and void. The branch cannot go along with the meeting, its decisions and does not recognise the merger and new office bearers.

Ccawusa's national negotiator, Mr Jeremy Daphne, who was elected negotiation co-ordinator of the new union this week told a Press conference that after much thought, he had decided to relinquish the position. He also claimed the meeting was unconstitutional. Ccawusa still recognises Mr Makhulu Ledwaba who was elected president of the new union, as its president.

Mr Kaizer Thibedi, Johannesburg co-ordinator, yesterday said the Ccawusa branches that rejected the weekend decisions were: Johannesburg, Pietersburg, Western Cape and Klerksdorp. These, he said, represent more than two thirds of Ccawusa's membership.

He said the four represented 44 000 of the union's membership of 66 000.

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CSO: 3400/182

SOCIAL

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK UNION DISSOLVED--The Black General Workers Union (BLAGWU) dissolved yesterday at the union's fourth national congress held in Johannesburg. BLAGWU was affiliated to the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU) which merged with the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) in October last year to form the National Confederation of Trade Unions (NACTU). [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 87 p 10] /9274

CSO: 3400/184

REACTION TO NATION'S REJECTION OF IMF LOAN

IMF Official Admits Errors

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

THE IMF made serious miscalculations in drafting the programme for invigorating the economy of Zambia, Mr Ahmed Abdalla, director of the fund's African department admitted here today.

Reorganisation of economic structures with which the fund conditioned the grant of loans to Zambia did not take into account the real economic situation in the world.

Mr Abdalla said the programme anticipated, above all, unjustifiably high prices for copper, the main export for Zambia and, consequently, state revenues were considerably overstated.

Recently the Government rejected the IMF "aid" package noting that it put the country on the brink of an economic disaster.

President Kaunda said the fund's measures were aimed at pumping out profits rather than at developing the countries with which it cooperated.

The fund tried to control the exchange rate of the Kwacha and demanded its devaluation.

Following the IMF's recommendations prices for prime necessities in the

country rose steeply, inflation went up by 61 per cent and wages and salaries were halved.

At Abuja conference the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Prof. Adebayo Adedeji said Africa would find it impossible to achieve recovery and development if its problems of debt, commodity, prices and reverse flow of resources were not lessened.

Prof. Adedeji said in a statement that the ECA conference, now in its third day, would focus on these issues.

He said Africa was in a "painful process of retrogression" adding that while its gross domestic product increased by three per cent in 1985, compared with 2.8 per cent 1984, it fell to 1.2 per cent in 1986, the first full year of the UN programme of action for African recovery.

Prof. Adedeji said the ECA's projection at the beginning of 1987 that

Africa's poor overall performance might repeat itself was unfortunately being fulfilled, and he asked: "Is Africa putting itself into a situation where it may be sacrificing long-term development objectives for short-term expediency?"

At the same conference a senior official of the ECA said IMF and World Bank conditionalities could have long-run disastrous effect if applied indiscriminately in the African environment.

Mr S. G. Nan-Sinkan, said in a paper that the choice between the appropriateness of "shock treatment" and "gradualist" approaches to economic adjustment should be based on the "desired rapidity to achieve the external sector objective and not on the welfare losses of rapid dislocation or the political impacts and the consequences on the rural areas."

African nations should expect "a hell of a lot of action on debt write-offs", according to Mr John Sewell, head of the overseas development council, a Washington think-tank who is attending a meeting of the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS).

Debt relief is likely to be the area in which Western countries react most quickly to Africa's current "fiscal famine", observers said at Abuja, Nigeria's future capital where experts were gathered for a week of discussions under the aegis of ECA.

Zulu Explains Repudiation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA will pay off creditors including the IMF at her own pace because she does not have the money to clear the debts now, Party Secretary-General Comrade Grey Zulu said in Chililabombwe yesterday.

"We have told our creditors that we shall honour our debts when we have the money. What is bad is to refuse to meet the obligation."

Addressing union leaders, Party officials and heads of Government departments at the start of a ten-day tour of the Copperbelt to explain why Zambia abandoned the IMF restructuring programme Cde Zulu said the country would only pay ten per cent of import earnings to the creditors and the remaining 90 per cent would be ploughed into readjusting the economy.

He revealed that the IMF wanted to tamper with Party policies which should have compelled Zambia to shift from building a socialist society through Humanism.

As a condition to continue procuring loans, the IMF demanded that Government denationalise

all industries and surrender them to the private sector, liberalise trade, and decontrol prices.

The IMF dictated further that the Party scrap the system in which Namboard and cooperative unions bought and marketed the maize so that individuals with the money would be allowed to purchase the grain from farmers and distribute it.

Zana reports: President Kaunda has taken measures to end the chronic water problems at Chinsali Girls and Kenneth Kaunda secondary schools.

Addressing pupils and staff at Kenneth Kaunda Secondary School yesterday as part of his continued holiday in Chinsali, he said officials would soon look at the water problem and see how it could be resolved permanently.

The water problem was first brought to the attention of the President by governor Cde Noah Mvula on Tuesday when he visited Chinsali Girls.

Kenneth Kaunda headmaster Cde Leston Ngulube said the critical water shortage had affected the growing of vegetables, feeding of animals and other uses at the school.

Kaunda Criticizes Loan Terms

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's bitter experience with the IMF is a lesson to the entire Third World particularly those contemplating seeking assistance from the lending institution. President Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

"This is an experience I

wouldn't like another country to go through," said the President in an interview with South magazine correspondent George Alagiah at State House.

In future aid seekers should be able to tell the IMF what they were not able

to do to avoid inflicting problems on themselves. They should not approach the IMF from a position of weakness.

Calling for more favourable lending terms, Comrade Kaunda hoped the death of 15 people in food riots on the Copperbelt

last December would compel the IMF to take a critical look at its present conditions which had an adverse impact on economies of developing states.

"I can only hope and pray that the blood which was spilt in Zambia was not in vain," he said.

Although each country was free to pursue indepen-

dent policies he felt other developing countries could learn something from Zambia's experience. "Those who wish to learn from us are free to do so."

On debt repayments, he said the ten per cent ceiling would be reviewed once the economy was stronger. "We are honest people, we are going to pay back every-

thing we owe."

He was happy with the response from the international community so far since Government abandoned the IMF programme. "Even some die-hard rightists have said they will stand by us."

The President also said Government wanted to "unlock" all the produc-

tive forces to rekindle growth in the economy by offering better salaries and wages, which could not be done under the IMF package.

Visiting member of El Salvador Communist party central committee Cde Jaime Soares said in Lusaka Zambia's break with the IMF was "firm, just and dignified".

Editorial Backs Government Decision

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

THE majority of Zambians supported the Party and its Government decision to break with the IMF because Zambia had not benefited economically during her ten-year marriage with the IMF and that is a fact.

But there are still people who believe that a divorce was not advisable because the country still needs some reliable source of foreign exchange. They are right but should that source be the IMF? If what an IMF official said in Lagos about Zambia's programme with his organisation is true (there is no reason to doubt him) then the IMF should be left alone for a long time if not forever.

Ahmed Abdalla, the director of the IMF

African department admitted that the IMF made serious miscalculations in drafting the programme for invigorating the economy of Zambia.

He said the reorganisation of Zambia's economy did not take into account the real economic situation on the world market. The IMF programme predicted above all unjustifiably high prices for copper.

Whom does the IMF African director want to hoodwink? Zambians? Not at all. We know the truth. A qualified doctor (the IMF claims to be a qualified doctor in curing the economies of the poor countries) cannot claim success and get away with it. A patient died because

he miscalculated and gave him an overdose of pills.

He should not have agreed to treat the patient in the first place. When in doubt do not touch the patient should be the rule among the doctors. The IMF was not in doubt and so it came to Zambia and told us that if we borrowed money from it and accepted its conditions our economy would recover miraculously.

It did not miscalculate as Mr Abdalla claims. The IMF plotted the downfall of Zambia's economy and eventually the fall of its political system while the organisation and its major backers remained to pick up the pieces.

The whole world knew that the prices of copper would never rise. In fact countries which control the IMF also control copper prices on the world market. So where did the IMF base its prediction of higher copper prices from?

We however thank Mr Abdalla for confirming to the "doubting Thomases" of Zambia that our leaders made a wise decision to break with the IMF.

Zambia was being taken for a ride all the time. But international organisations should know that they cannot fool Zambia all the time. We had to act and we did: the IMF is no longer supervising our economy in Lusaka.

/9274

CSO: 3400/648

PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

BANK of Zambia governor Dr Leonard Chivuno yesterday made a shocking revelation that only 100 companies benefited from the abandoned foreign exchange auction system during its one-and-a-half years of existence.

Ninety-nine per cent of these were foreign multinationals while most Zambian firms collapsed for lack of funds to bid.

Cde Chivuno was briefing an international seminar at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka on foreign exchange auctioning and experiences in Third World countries.

"You can see why we had problems with the system. Even agriculture which was a priority sector, suffered because farmers were unable to bid.

"Zambian manufacturing companies turned to retail business because fast selling imports enabled them to raise money for bidding," Cde Chivuno said.

Multinationals who benefited from the system only helped to prop up econo-

mies of some countries and this was partly the reason why donors tied their aid programmes to the IMF package.

"We were not surprised that some governments were annoyed when we abandoned the IMF programme. Some of them tied their aid to the fund's package because their economies stood to benefit."

The governor told the gathering which has drawn participants from Africa and abroad that there were some ideological overtones in some of the IMF conditions such as the privatisation of parastatal firms.

The fund insisted that the parastatals be sold off on the pretext that their performance would im-

prove but investigations showed that most of them only needed to be propped up in management.

Managements were overhauled and the number of loss making Indeco subsidiaries were reduced from ten to six last year.

From the auctioning Zambia learnt the following:-

- The economy worsened as intended reforms did not take place;

- Unemployment rose as most manufacturers operated below capacity, some below 20 per cent;

- Capital investments had shrunk to lowest levels and;

- Gross domestic product (GDP) dropped badly.

When Government discovered that most bidders were buying finished goods instead of raw materials as

indicated in their applications, it wanted to intervene but the IMF opposed that saying it did not want any meddling with the mechanism.

Following the discontinuation of the IMF deal, Zambia was working out her own survival package whose details would possibly be published soon.

Foreign aid was still welcome "but on our own conditions," he said.

The IMF had insisted that the Government budget deficit be reduced from K2.5 billion to K1.5 billion by, among other things, scrapping fertiliser and mealie meal subsidies.

Such demands were not practical without raising serious social and economic disorders in the nation.

CSO: 3400/651
/9317

LACK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE CALLED 'BIGGEST PROBLEM'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

INADEQUACY of foreign exchange for the importation of machinery and equipment, spare parts, raw materials and consumer goods is the biggest problem facing Zambia's new economic recovery programme.

Minister of Finance and Planning Comrade Gibson Chigaga said this yesterday when he opened a five-day international conference on foreign exchange auctioning at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka.

Several small enterprises collapsed and poverty escalated because of stiff competition among companies to obtain the foreign exchange during Zambia's auctioning system, he said.

Explaining the dangers of the system which has since been scrapped, Cde Chigaga, admitted that the country had not yet found a faultless foreign exchange allocation mechanism.

The decision to abandon

the IMF package did not necessarily imply that Zambia had completely suspended the programme of restructuring her economy.

"Far from it. What we have done is to carefully select only those measures which will effectively improve capacity utilisation in industry, boost production of local goods, enhance non-traditional exports and which in turn will, in the final analysis, improve the living standards of the Zambian people," Cde Chigaga said.

The conference has been organised by the Economic Association of Zambia (EAZ) and is being attended by about 100 delegates from Africa, the United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The minister said Zambia had tried a number of systems for the foreign

exchange allocation, the last one being the auctioning system which generated a lot of interest and anxiety among governments and economic commentators.

The conference started with a paper presented by the Bank of Zambia governor Cde Leonard Chivuno.

And The Netherlands government has released \$17 million originally meant for the foreign exchange auction system.

Cde Chigaga who was later answering questions on whether donors who pledged funds to the auction system had withheld their money after the discontinuation of the system said so far only Britain had outrightly said so.

"Others have shown a positive attitude and The Netherlands for example has released \$17 million which should be coming in the next few weeks."

CSO: 3400/651
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DISAPPOINTMENT WITH INDUSTRIAL PARTS IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

MB011013 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The government is disappointed with the slow pace at which businessmen are substituting imported industrial parts with locally made materials.

Opening a Zambia Association of Manufacturers (ZAM) exhibition of locally made and assembled components and vehicles at the show grounds in Lusaka yesterday, Prime Minister Comrade Kebby Musokotwane said efforts made in import substitution were disappointing.

Cde Musokotwane who was speaking after touring the stands said: "What I have seen here only arouses my appetite for more. In short I am saying I am not satisfied. Instead of giving me a full breakfast you have given me half a bun."

Next year he would be looking forward to seeing more locally made components displayed unlike this year.

"If one year from now we come to see similar things, I will say you should not have invited me."

He explained that current economic problems arose from the past when Zambia was a mere appendage of foreign economies.

Zambia's role was simply to generate foreign exchange for other countries.

He suggested that businessmen should export enough goods so that a base of \$1 million in foreign exchange could be built up from which foreign trade would be conducted.

ZAM Chairman Mr Hellins Chabi called for caution in applying the price control mechanism recently introduced by the government.

He warned that if that was not done, companies would meet losses and their efforts to grow and diversify would be reduced.

Mr Chabi said the methods through which companies financed their operations needed the attention of the government as most depended on borrowed funds.

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CSO: 3400/647

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS 'PLUNDERING' NATION'S WEALTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text]

COMPLAINTS about illegal immigrants, especially those from West Africa plundering Zambia's precious stones like emeralds have been so numerous that we are beginning to wonder whether the weak Zambian laws are not to blame for the scourge.

The aliens invaded Ndola Rural a few years ago and robbed the country of millions of Kwacha worth of precious stones. The authorities complained but the emeralds continued to disappear. Zambians who could not beat the foreigners at the game decided to join them and made the job of the police extremely difficult.

The police then resorted to what they called "operation clean up campaigns" which involved the rounding up of illegal aliens from shanty townships. That turn-

ed out to be a tricky job. Dust settled soon after the shanty townships were swept.

We would not hesitate to recommend any senior police officer who would convince the nation that he had the formula to end the illegal mining of emeralds on the Copperbelt. Unfortunately no one has done so and the honour is still begging.

The illegal aliens are still in Chief Nkana's area today stealing Zambia's wealth.

It is also unfortunate that the aliens have a "nose" for precious stones. Zambians did not know the existence of precious stones in Lundazi and Petauke but the adventurers from West Africa did. They have now moved there to plunder even more of Zambia's wealth.

The reaction from the Zambian Govern-

ment is yet some more annoying complaints. The Minister of Mines Cde Pickson Chitambala who has just returned from a tour of the affected districts in the Eastern Province is reported to have been shocked with the plundering of precious stones there.

"We cannot allow that to continue. We are very worried about the activities of these people and the Government will move in soon," he said. The minister could not reveal the action the Government plans to take to drive away the illegal miners.

If Cde Chitambala, who was once provincial political secretary on the Copperbelt is thinking of another "operation clean up" in the Eastern Province, then he should forget about chasing away the aliens from there. They will enjoy the last laugh.

What Zambia needs are stiff laws against those who enter the country illegally.

Zambians are punished and illtreated when they illegally enter other countries. Why should illegal immigrants get VIP treatment here?

CSO: 3400/651
/9317

SANCTIONS FOR EXCESSIVE PRICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 87 p 2

[Text]

MARKETEERS In Mufulira face eviction from council markets if they do not effect the new reduced prices of commodities.

Issuing the warning yesterday, chairman of the Ubulangililo Marketing Co-operative Society, Cde Wefala Walima urged customers to be vigilant.

Cde Walima said any marketer found charging old prices would be evicted.

The society has deployed officials to whom customers should report erring marketers.

Cde Walima said this when he reacted to a Press survey in markets which revealed that marketers have not reduced the prices of their items in defiance of the new prices agreed upon between the society and Mufulira council.

In Kasama residents are fuming over the demolition of New Town Market which was built on self help basis.

Both the district governor

Comrade Rodgers Mubanga and the Kasama Member of Parliament Cde Alfred Chilumba yesterday called for a probe into who issued the order to pull down the only market which serves residents in the new township.

Cde Chilumba said he had received numerous complaints from the residents demanding action to be taken against whoever was behind the demolition last month.

The project was approved by the council and Cde Chilumba wondered how council messengers could take it upon themselves to raze the structures down.

"I have been approached by several residents who have been wondering why a market they built through their own efforts should be destroyed without their consent."

Cde. Chilumba and Kasama District Women's League chairman Cde Jennifer Bulanda each donated money for the erection of two lavatories at the market. The lavatories have not however been pulled down.

Cde Chilumba also wondered why police in the area had not taken action

on the issue. "I am surprised that people have taken the law into their hands by destroying public property and no action taken."

Residents were now reluctant to construct another market and Cde Chilumba stressed that the culprits should be made to construct another market at the same site.

"No excuses should be entertained because people are suffering," he said.

Council messengers allegedly demolished the market stands "acting on someone's instruction," a day after a Party official in Mulilansolo ward announced at a public meeting that new town market would be closed down because traders there were exploiting consumers by charging unreasonably on their commodities.

But people were surprised the following day to find that structures at the market site had been pulled down.

When asked to comment, district governor Cde Mubanga said he was out of the district at the time the market was demolished adding he did not know who issued the orders.—Zana/Own Correspondent.

CSO: 3400/652
/9317

MISMANAGEMENT SAID HAMPERING FAMINE RELIEF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text]

EFFORTS to tackle famine and drought relief programmes in Southern Province have been hampered by failure of officials in various districts to adhere to directives.

Area Member of the Central Committee Comrade Felix Luputa criticised districts for their ineptitude. Much would have been done to help famine and drought stricken people if districts had complied with his orders.

At the last provincial council meeting Cde Luputa directed that all vehicles bought for drought relief purposes be placed at the disposal of his office for immediate use as they were not properly maintained in districts.

"Despite my stern directives I am disturbed to learn that it is only a couple of days ago when I dispatched my officers to districts that executive secretaries submitted the necessary information to the provincial mechanical engineer."

Cde Luputa was speaking during an address to the se-

cond provincial council meeting at Victoria Hall in Livingstone yesterday.

The famine and drought relief situation in the province was serious and called for personal sacrifice and total commitment on the part of officers to ensure that it was corrected.

Had it not been for the delays by districts to respond to his directives much would have been done in distributing food supplies to affected areas.

A comprehensive programme on the proposed way of tackling famine and drought in the province had been drawn as nearly every part of the province was affected by the disaster.

Cde Luputa had submitted this information to Cabinet Office and State House which needed the information "desperately".

Councillors were urged to look out for unscrupulous businessmen who wanted to exploit the "unfortunate situation" to engage in crafty deals such as hoarding of commodities and buying foodstuffs intended for famine and drought affected people in bulk with the intention of reselling

them at inflated prices.

The Party and its Government would not tolerate such evil practices and anyone caught doing such things would be dealt with ruthlessly.

Governors were directed to ensure Party militants vigilantes, security forces and district price inspectors closely cooperated to flush out such greedy men in society.

The province was thinking of helping the poor who could not afford to buy food by giving them food freely.

● Some quarters are accusing the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development of misappropriating food directed to the famine stricken areas, Minister Cde Fitzpatrick Chuula said yesterday.

Addressing the council meeting Cde Chuula said the Government wanted credibility in the distribution of food and had worked out measures.

"Some of us do not want to be bundled with thieves. That is why we want credibility."

CSO: 3400/649
/9317

GOVERNMENT TO BAN RICE IMPORTS BY END OF YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 87 p 4

[Text]

THE Government will ban importation of rice by the end of this year because local production is increasing.

Agriculture and Water Development Minister Comrade Fitzpatrick Chuula said in the TVZ Sunday Interview programme rice had become a good crop for farmers in Western, North-Western and Northern provinces.

A resolution passed in 1984 by the Party national convention called for a total ban on all rice imports by 1987 and noted that there was a lot of wastage in the processing of rice in Zambia.

However, a ministry spokesman said last week that Zambia had not yet become self-sufficient in rice. Only a third of the total national demand of 12,000 tonnes a year was produced locally.

On the quality of local rice, Cde Chuula said Zambians would have to learn to eat what they grew because money for importing crops which could be grown locally would no longer be available.

Government was working on measures to assist small-scale farmers increase crop production under adverse weather conditions.

He said the measures would include lowering the prices of fertiliser for small-scale farmers and the improvement of irrigation systems.

The price of fertiliser is K80 per 50 kg bag.

The ministry would also assist peasant farmers produce as many drought resistant crops as possible by subsidising some of their inputs, Cde Chuula said.

Cde Chuula who regretted that the wells, and boreholes in most rural areas had dried up, said the ministry would pay attention to the improvement of water supply.

On land, Cde Chuula said he was discussing with several firms to consider the possibility of setting up an agricultural lime industry.

His ministry, in conjunction with Zimco would rehabilitate the quarries in Lusaka and Ndola to produce lime that would be used to improve land that had become unproductive because it had become acidic.

The minister also said efforts to transfer crop production technology to small-scale farmers could lead to an increase in yields of maize and other crops.

Cde Chuula said this when he opened a three-day transfer of crop production technology to small-scale farmers workshop by Global 2000 at Lusaka's Pamodzi Hotel yesterday.

If modern technology on the use of improved seed, fertilisers and strict agronomic practices was applied by small-scale farmers, this could contribute to increased maize and sorghum yields.

Cde Chuula commended Global 2000 for its efforts in motivating and training extension workers from his ministry to enable them to render assistance to the farmers.

When the programme started following consultations with his ministry, Global 2000 set up crop management training plots in Chiyawa area in Lusaka Province, Kauandu and Musweba in Central Province and Ndola Rural district on the Copperbelt Province for demonstration of maize and sorghum crops.

"These areas were selected with the assistance of my ministry because of the low agricultural development among small-scale farmers and their potential importance in maize and sorghum production," Cde Chuula noted.

Farmers were selected and grouped in camps of five each for intensive training in the management of maize and sorghum.

He noted that maize production could increase from an average 1,800 kilograms per hectare to about 7,200 kg. — Business Review Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 3400/649
/9317

BRIEFS

PUNISHMENT FOR CLASS BOYCOTT--One student leader at Northern Technical College (Nortec) in Ndola has been expelled and nine others were suspended indefinitely after a class boycott over alleged poor diet at the institution in March. Sources at the college said the students were suspended during holidays in April and did not report back this term on May 18. Among those suspended were students now on industrial break but their attachment to various firms was not terminated. Some members of the students' union executive were the first to be sent out of the college after authorities dissolved the union and recommended withdrawal of allowances from three other students. The expelled students' leader was to have completed his mechanical technician's course next August but has only been allowed to sit for final examinations. Sources said five of the suspended students would be reinstated and allowed to repeat courses but it was not immediately known when they would be recalled. The students protested against poor diet, lack of training materials and some expatriate lecturers. They charged that hostel lavatories were few and those that were available were not cleaned, fungi was growing on walls and in corridors and there was no transport. Nortec principal Comrade Adrian Mweni declined to comment on the matter yesterday and referred queries to the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DTEVT). [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 87 p 7] /9317

VIGILANCE ON PRICE CONTROLS--Party Secretary-General Cde Grey Zulu yesterday banned Party officials from conducting price checks in markets and other business concerns. Addressing a large crowd in Nchanga, he warned that those who flouted the order would be punished. But he exempted officials who would be appointed to accompany price inspectors. The Party and its Government did not condone exploitation and the exercise of reducing prices should be done in an orderly manner. He urged inspectors to be more vigilant now that the State had reintroduced controls on several items. Admitting that the price control department was handicapped by shortage of personnel, he disclosed that there were plans to enlarge the establishment. He directed district councils to be active in the fight against high prices. On the ban he said the danger of allowing citizens to become "price inspectors" was that those with evil intentions could exploit the situation to commit crime. "I don't want to hear anymore reports on looting. This savagery must stop and Party officials should ensure that all those who participate in it are brought to book," he added. He said importers and producers had been asked

to formulate new wholesale and retail prices. "I only hope that with the help of the prices and incomes commission these people would be able to complete their work quickly." The fall in the copper prices and high oil bill were the major causes of economic hardships. He called for extra work by all in view of Zambia's abandonment of the IMF programme. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 87 p 1] /9317

QUALIFY PRODUCTION URGED--Zambian industries have been urged to produce high quality goods and services which can attract the foreign market to earn foreign exchange. Zincom chairman Mr Anderson Mazoka said in Ndola yesterday that unless companies earned more foreign exchange, the shortage of raw materials would persist. He was commenting on imminent mass layoffs resulting from inadequate materials in many industries. Mr Mazoka, who is general manager for Boart Zambia, said Zincom had made suggestions to the Bank of Zambia on the allocation of foreign exchange which if implemented would help improve the state of affairs. In Lusaka, Zincom vice-chairman Mr Ronald Penza described his recent trade promotion tour of the Soviet Union as "extremely successful." Mr Penza, who led a five-man team from the mining, construction, motor and general trade sectors, said the trip had discovered a potential for increased trade between Zambia and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had many cheap high quality goods to offer while demand for Zambian cosmetics, wood and other products could run into millions of dollars a year.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 87 p 1] /9317

GOVERNMENT MONEY TO BUY CROPS--The Government secured K930 million from various lending institutions to buy crops, a Cooperatives Ministry spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. Arrangements for crop financing for provincial cooperative unions and Namboard had been finalised with the banks. The amount was guaranteed by the Finance Ministry. Maize handling subsidy payments by the Ministry of Finance and Planning were being received on schedule. "Adequate funds are now available and there is no reason why any agency should fail to pay to farmers on time," the spokesman said. Cooperatives Minister Comrade Justin Mukando had directed that unless unavoidable cases all payments to farmers should be within two weeks of delivery. "Marketing agencies must ensure that their funding requests are received by our ministry not later than the 20th of the month before the month of payment." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 87 p 1] /9317

MEALIE MEAL SHORTAGE--Some towns in Southern Province are short of mealie meal because of the drought relief programme. Choma Milling general manager Comrade Mulenga Simpemba said yesterday there was a lot of demand for the commodity from organisations such as World Vision and the Cabinet Office who were involved in the relief programme and were sending trucks to Choma to collect mealie meal. "We are working 24 hours but we cannot meet the demand. Otherwise production is normal," said Cde Simpemba. "If the small mills in Mazabuka and Monze were productive they could supply Maamba and other areas but right now the whole province is being supplied by us. This has caused a shortfall in some places." In Livingstone, residents started queuing for mealie meal last Saturday. Yesterday residents could be seen

at NIEC Stores which was the only one with the commodity. Branch manager for National Milling Livingstone office Cde John Nalisa said there was no shortage in the town. Two full trucks were dispatched to Maramba and Libuyu townships in the morning to stock up the shops there. "The demand is high because it is a monthend. But it also coincides with our stocktaking and people would feel the effect of this by Wednesday. Production is normal and supply has been maintained." But Cde Nalisa said the situation was different in Kalomo and Zimba which were badly affected by drought. Trucks from there were sent to Livingstone in search of the commodity. Information from Kalomo indicated that mealie meal was available only in NIEC Stores but that was sold out in a few minutes. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 87 p 7] /9317

CSO: 3400/649

ECONOMIC REALITY CONTRADICTS MARXIST POLITICAL RHETORIC

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by Sam Kongwa]

[Text]

AFRICAN rhetoric does not equal fact; there is always a difference between what African politicians say for the record and the pragmatism with which they act, especially when economic realities are involved.

Bearing this in mind, we should carefully evaluate current official pronouncements calling for a Marxist state in Zimbabwe if we are to gain a clear perspective of what is likely to take place.

At the same time it is necessary to accept that official government policy is that which is intended to be done, unless competing interests prevail.

Judged by official rhetoric and party resolutions, Zimbabwe seems well on the way towards scientific socialism.

However, the record of seven years of independence shows that government has taken no significant practical steps in transforming society according to Marxist-Leninist principles.

Apart from minor ministerial interference with the private sector and inconvenient labour legislation — such as minimum wages and restrictions on dismissal of workers — government has not nationalised a single industry since independence, has not taken over a

single private school and has not confiscated a single farm.

Reality directly contradicts the pronouncements made by government before and after independence.

The country's power structure, its unique position in the region and national ethos have all tended to militate against the introduction of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Zimbabwe has a strong, influential and visible black middle class which acts as a blocking mechanism to socialism.

The middle class has accumulated property and wealth, and has a lot to lose in a Marxist-Leninist environment.

This group includes public servants, politicians, armed forces personnel and businessmen who are products of Western education and free enterprise acquired during the pre-independence era.

They have learnt a lot from the socialist failures of other African countries and loathe falling into the trap of "politics of poverty".

This group has resisted — and will continue to resist — the implementation of a socialist programme, in spite of the extollation of its virtues by the few in the top political leadership.

The private sector at independence was relatively developed and still accounts for a significant percentage of production. Foreign ownership and external control of

the private sector are some of the salient features of the Zimbabwe economy.

Foreign firms bring with them external capital and expertise. Black Zimbabweans control only about 12% of the private sector.

Approximately 8% of the manufacturing firms — which produce 68% of the entire output — and about 80% of the 15 profitable firms and the five major banks are foreign-owned.

In the mining sector, foreign firms account for about 88% of output.

In the agricultural sector it is estimated that 75% of the profits are produced by plantations and farms under foreign ownership.

Key sectors of the economy are dominated by giant multinational corporations — such as Turner and Newall (asbestos), Union Carbide (chrome), Delta (breweries), Lonhro (mining and manufacturing and farming) — and have a hold on virtually all strategic sectors.

All past moves towards nationalisation have been met with resistance and threats of withdrawal by these firms.

Under the circumstances, government has had to adopt a pragmatic approach in order to avoid the disastrous consequences of nationalisation of the "commanding heights of the economy" experienced in countries like Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The Industrial Development Corporation has been restricted to taking over firms which have been abandoned and which no one wants

to manage.

The much-publicised land reforms have also been confined to a willing seller/willing buyer basis.

The introduction of socialist programmes in Third World countries is often preceded by a high profile of Eastern bloc experts in the host country.

The experts are usually deployed in strategic areas, such as security, intelligence and economic planning.

After the departure of the North Korean military training team there have been remarkably few socialist experts in Zimbabwe. Their only presence is confined to diplomatic representation.

Informed observers state that the Eastern Bloc diplomatic representatives are generally more closely watched by Zimbabwean security than their Western counterparts.

The reason for this must be sought in the history of the Zimbabwean war of independence, when almost the entire socialist world — except for China — backed government's arch-rival, Zapu.

Despite the recent reported purchase of advanced Soviet MiG29 fighter planes by government, it would appear that government is cautious and determined to ensure that such purchases do not significantly introduce a new and more visible Soviet profile in Zimbabwe.

This is borne out by government's denial of the purchase.

One gets the impression, therefore, that despite the rhetoric in support of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the logic of the transformation

to a practical socialist system is still being questioned.

The recent well-publicised expulsion from Zimbabwe of two North Korean secret service agents is a case in point.

In a country where 60% of the people are regular church-goers and 80% of the schools are private, government's efforts to introduce political education and to drop religious education from the curriculum have been resisted by public servants who had the benefit of a missionary education (the attempt has since been abandoned).

There is also an influential group within government that has argued that Zimbabwe's quest for the leadership of the Frontline states and its intention of serving as an example of African success would be frustrated by moves towards socialism.

They point out the dismal failures of socialist experiments elsewhere in Africa.

This group is also of the opinion that there is no precedent in history where a socialist experiment has succeeded in a country so economically dependent upon a neighbouring capitalistic regional power, such as SA.

It is further postulated that the introduction of a new rival economic and ideological set-up in the sub-region, with strong Soviet or other Eastern bloc involvement, would tend to invite perceptions of animosity, and, perforce, retaliation from SA.

In the light of the above, it would appear that — in the end — pragmatism will prevail over rhetoric.

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CSO: 3400/190

BUSINESS OPINION SURVEY: MORE PESSIMISM

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 3 Jul 87 pp 75-76

[Text]

Zimbabwean industrialists are more pessimistic now than at any time in the past six years, according to the latest business opinion survey by the University of Zimbabwe.

More than 62% of the 122 industrialists who responded to the questionnaire described themselves as more pessimistic than six months ago — the highest such proportion ever recorded in the 13 surveys. This is more than double the 31% pessimism level of a year ago.

The main reason for concern is the 40% cutback in import allocations. A record 83% of the respondents say production is adversely affected by the foreign exchange scarcity. Almost three-quarters of the sample say they are short of raw materials — also the highest ratio to date.

And since the survey was undertaken, government has announced a price and wage freeze which has done nothing to improve the outlook.

The report says the survey underscores the supply side nature of Zimbabwe's problems with only one quarter of respondents expressing concern about the level of domestic demand.

A particularly worrying aspect for the Zimbabwean government is the finding that more than three-quarters of the respondents expect production to fall by at least 10% in the latter half of 1987, while 38% expect a decline of more than 20%. It says industrial production fell by 1% in the first quarter of 1987 even before the drought and the quota cutback began to make themselves felt in the economy.

There are clear indications too of a deterioration in the investment climate. The ratio of respondents with firm investment intentions has fallen to 47.5% — from 56.6% at the end of 1986 — while in real terms the value of investment intentions at Z\$20m (1980 prices) is less than half the figure of six months ago and the lowest for two years.

For the first time, the survey asked industrialists about capacity levels. Actual capacity utilisation is estimated to have fallen to 67% in the first half of 1987 from 70% last year, with a further decline to 65% forecast.

The employment outlook is grimmer than ever. Three-quarters of the sample expect unchanged or increased employment — the lowest since the end of 1985, while almost a quarter say they will have to lay off workers in the second half of 1987. The most optimistic finding is on the export front, with 68% of industrialists expecting to maintain or improve exports in the latter half of this year.

In its assessment of the outlook for the economy the report says the decline in industrial production will accelerate in the second half of the year, with output falling by at least 5% in 1987.

"In the absence of bold and imaginative export-orientated growth strategies, the Zimbabwe economy is facing two very difficult years," the report says. It believes that real gross domestic product will decline by at least 3% this year, unemployment will continue to increase and investment — already at its lowest levels since 1979 — will fall even further. ■